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LIST OF DEPARTURES

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BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
24th May	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
*31st ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
7th June	Salsette ..	6000	Moolta	10000
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
21st ,,	Delta ..	8000	Morea	11000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	.....	..
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26ht ,,	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Ma oja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000

*This vessel will call at MALTA.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

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A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	4936	4th May	16th May
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	18th May	30th May.
Penang Maru	.....	5560	1st June..	13th June
Shin o Maru	T. Oktuma	5909	5th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug

For Freight apply to,

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Manager.

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Hornby Road, Bombay

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:-

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
LHASA	2184	Fri. 23rd May.	* 6 a.m.	Direct.
KASARA..	1195	Thu. 29th May	9 a.m.	Direct.

*O later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Kasara" 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 29th May, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Putiala" 2,998 tons, on Wednesday, 28th May, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
† LINDULA ..	3358	Thursday 29th May.
* PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 12th June.
† PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 26th ,,
* PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 10th July.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

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22nd May, 1913.
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MARBLE STATUARY
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REGISTERED CAPITAL.....2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....75,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....15,00,000

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APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT. (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director
175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Captal Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat, Wadhwan Camp and Navsari.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

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JAFFER JOOSAB,
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Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.
166

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Capital ..... Rs. 25,00,000.
Issued Capital ..... Rs. 12,50,000.
Current Account Interest 3 per cent.
Savings Bank 4 per cent.
Rates for fixed deposits on application.
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Every other kind of banking business transacted.

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Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £600,000

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E. J. Moses, Esq.
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BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
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The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

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To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists.

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Keep the body pure by keeping the fitters active and healthy.

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MARSHALS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
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Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 12 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
White Cameria 125 deg (in tins)	4 4 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 4 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 4 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk) ...	3 10 0	per 3 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.
171

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed, contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?
WHEN THE
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DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING
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Clothes Treated Antiseptically.
Original colour of garments retained.
REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

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Sales and Mortgages confidentially negotiated.
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B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**
TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.
269

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed WEDNESDAY, 4th June 1913, for the purpose of balloting for an Elective Trustee of the Port of Bombay to fill the vacancy caused by the absence on leave of The Hon'ble Sir Henry E. E. Procter, Kt., for 6 months from the 3rd May 1913.

The Ballot-box for the reception of the voting papers will be open at the Office of the Chamber from 10-30 a.m. till 4 p.m. from Saturday, 31st May to Wednesday, 4th June 1913, (inclusive).

By order of the Committee,
R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 21st May 1913. 144

NOTICE.

To the users of SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITERS and others.

THE INDIAN STATES & EASTERN AGENCY,
Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY,
have been appointed SOLE AGENTS to the SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER CO.

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THE NEW No. 10 MODEL.

The Simplest and yet most Up to Date Machine on the Market.

THE HITWARDHAK COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE.

RAO BAHADUR HIMATLAL DHIRAJRAM, Official Liquidator of the above Company with the consent and concurrence of Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai (the sole Trustee of an Indenture of Debenture Mortgage Trust Deed dated 6th April 1904) and of the Official Liquidator of the Ahmedabad Fine Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (in Liquidation) will in persuance of an order of the District Court of Ahmedabad dated 17th day of February 1913, put up the above Mill Premises and property for sale by public auction at the Mill Premises on Saturday the 14th day of June 1913 at 3 o'clock p.m. Standard Time.

LOT NO. 1.

3 pieces of Government land held on perpetual lease-hold tenure containing 7 Acres and 11 Gunthas or thereabouts together with the Mill building, and Engine, and Boiler houses, erected and standing on the said piece of land and all the Engines, Donkey Pumps, Boilers, Machines, and Mechanic Shop machinery.

Blow-Room Machinery.

Machinery in the Carding Department.

Machinery in the Spinning Department.

Press and Machinery in the Baling Department and all other machinery impliments, tools, articles, and things, whatsoever in and about the Mill Premises save and except the machiner and articles labelled with numbers and initialled by Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai and claimed by The Ahmedabad Fine Spinning and Weaving Company Limited.

For further particulars and conditions of sale will be supplied on application either made to Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai attorney and Mr. Girdharlal Uttamram Vakil to the Vendor at Raypur Haveli or Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirajram at Bhuddar or at the Mill Premises.

Ahmedabad 4th April 1913.

HIMATLAL DHIRAJRAM,
Official Liquidator,
BHAISHANKER NANABHAI.
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.
52.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE
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COLABA.
CHURCH GATE.
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BANDRA.
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BARODA.
AHMEDABAD.
WADHWAN.
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BUTCHA—WHAT HAS BEEN YOUR Gain is my irreparable Loss, Sonny Boy. Box 513, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

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Supply servants and fresh daily Bazaar and all orders of every description, local and outstation. Fresh fish packed in ice and sent to any station in India. Call for our price list.

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Bombay Chronicle.

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MOFUSSIL.

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Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

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General Agents.
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.
BOMBAY

WANTED.

TO MOTOR CAR DEALERS AND OWNERS: Advertiser wants to purchase a sound reliable car, four-seater; either new or second-hand, to be paid for in twelve monthly instalments. Apply Box No. 517, "Bombay Chronicle."

VACCINATION.—Wanted to buy: A copy of the Report of the Royal Commission on Vaccination and any other useful literature on the same subject. Apply Box No. 516, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—An experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for an up-to-date up-country Spinning and Weaving Mills. Thorough trained men, well-up in overhauling second-hand machinery and with practical knowledge of all work in Carding and Spinning departments need only apply. Handsome salary. Apply stating age, salary expected, records of previous service, ocpies of testimonials, etc., to "X" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 134

WANTED.—TEACHERS for Bansda State—One Graduate or Undergraduate. Two Matrics or School Finals. Apply sharp to THE EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, Bansda State, stating particulars and the salary expected. 130.

WANTED—FOR ROYAL OPERA HOUSE. HALL-PORTER, USHERS, and DOOR-KEEPERS able to speake fluent English.
Also experienced SCENE-SHIFTERS, and SWITCH BOARD ELECTRICIANS. Hours of attendance 5-30 p.m. till midnight every day in the week.
Also required STAGE-MANAGER having had previous knowledge of the work.
Apply, between 4 and 6 p.m., to Mr. EDWARD PLATT, 211, Hornby Road. 134.

WANTED—For the Dyal Singh College. (1) A PROFESSOR of ENGLISH LITERATURE: pay up to Rs. 200. (2) A PROFESSOR of BIOLOGY: pay up to Rs. 150. (3) A PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY (for one year at present) pay up to Rs. 150. Candidates selected must join the College on September 15th. Applications must reach the undersigned before the 12th of June Apply with testimonials to T. L. VASWANI, Principal, Dyal Singh College, Lahore. 133.

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FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 150, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

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SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR, at present occupied by Evans Fraser and Co., as well as large and small Rooms as offices TO LET, in a central position convenient for business. Well lighted and ventilated, at 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, adjoining the Bombay Club and the High Court.—Apply to MANAGER of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, on the first floor. 125

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TO LET.—1st floor of CAMA HOUSE Medow St., lately vacated by Messrs. Chitnis and Co., Solicitors. For particulars apply on the premises or to Mr. Cama, Ravelin Street, Fort.

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SCORPION-POISON'S WONDERFUL CURE.

Gentlemen! why live in terror of scorpions? Why dream of the terrible results of scorpion sting, when by only holding Dr. Thacker's scorpion Butee (root) effects a charming cure in 3 minutes? Our Medicine is so completely reliable, that anybodypossessing it can safely venture to play with the most venomous ones. Price 4 annas per Butee, As. 8 for 3 butees. Postage Extra.
Sardar Chandulal, Chief Revenue Officer, Radhanpur State, Rajputana, writes on 11-7-1911.
Dr. B. Thacker.—Please send me 3 Butees more Your Butees are very efficacious and praiseworthy.
Marvellous specific on snake bite Rs. 2.
Dr. B. THACKER VAID,
Shop 112, C. P. Tank Road, BOMBAY, 4.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,
No. 22, APOLLO ST, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Condemned, Old and Unserviceable Stores.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel, a quantity of condemned, old and unserviceable stores such as empty acid jars, varnish tins, and kerosine oil tins, paint cans, baskets, bath tubs, motarpans, commode pans, lamps of sorts, lamps street with brackets, iron drums 5 and 10 gallons, tin scrap, cast iron and wrought iron scrap, iron bands, hoop iron, furniture, empty wooden casks, glass scrap, bellows leather, manilla ropes, empty packing cases, rubber scrap, old files, India-rubber cuttings, cloth cuttings, leather scrap, and cuttings, zinc lining, leather hose pipes, leather belts, bags, pouches, canvas pipes, gas pipes, copper and aliminium utensils, brass bells, brass couplings, iron kettles, screw augers, wooden boxes, glass cases, American clocks and watches, pulleys, blocks, vacuum brake pipes, scales weighing silver and sovereigns and copper shovel, stamping pads, ink bottles, tapes measuring, ticket dating presses and type boxes, canvas and leather cash bags, enamelled iron utensils, cotton suites, typewriters, books, saws of sizes, cords, books and forms.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 Grey Arab, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES.
On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of the Owner the following.
11 Arab horses.
5 Rubber tyred victorias.
Sets of Harnesses etc.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION ON SUNDAY, the 25th May, 1913, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.
The only remaining land on fore shore at Verbova Sands, and the best of all land sold before, it is now offered for sale in plots for building bungalows. These 2 plots are to be sold separately by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. Plot No. 1 containing 1982 square yards and plot No. 2 containing 1965 square yards less or more on the same lines as the bungalow of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji, and bounded as follows:—On the South by the bungalow of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji; on the West by Arabian Sea, by the North the property of Mr. De'Brito, and by the East by Public Road. The property being a portion of plot of Survey No. 82, in Thana District.
4 other plots of land being plot No. 8 of Survey No. in the Thana District.
Plot No. 1 with a strong-built bungalow with out-houses, containing 2272 square yards less or more.
Plot No. 2 containing 2253 square yards less or more, with foundations laid on and out-houses.
Plot No. 3 containing 2927 square yards less or more, with a good well of drinking water.
Plot No. 4 containing 2547 square yards less or more with a good drinking well.
The land was purchased from the Secretary of State for India under lease of 50 years renewable by giving 3 months' notice and by Government Resolution dated October, 1909, the same is converted into 99 years.
For further particulars, apply to Mr. Mantry, Solicitor, 91, Medow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

ON FRIDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, next to Mr. Casinath's Bungalow the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture of the latest design, drawing room suites, lined silk tapestry, chesterfield sofas, chippendal and Louis pattern side and corner cabinets, dining table, arms and without arms chairs, large mirror back sideboards and dumb waiter, almyrahs, leather sofas, lady's writing tables, glass door and revolving book cases, revolving office chair, low and curzon easy chairs, dressing chest of drawers, mirror hatstand, one sweet toned medium size square piano, fancy flower vases and table ornaments, dressing and wash hand tables, teakwood new design single and double bedsteads, rich glass crockery and plated-ware, Hink's and Ditmar's table, hanging and Hall lamps, verandah benches, rich Persian carpets, baba tricycle and perambulator, cooking utensils etc., etc. the property of G. Scrinzi Esq., Professor of music and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 21st May, 1913.

Rowlands' Kalydor

Makes your skin soft and smooth.

You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use

Rowland's Kalydor

"For Your Skin."

This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

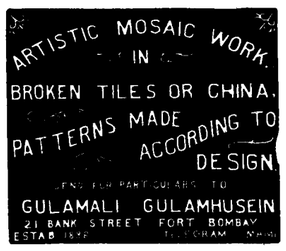
AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

SEE and HEAR
GEORGIE CORLASS
in her latest Song,
"THE ARMY OF TO-DAY."

Mr. Harry Quiningborough
Nature's own Comedian.

THE LATEST FILMS,
including
"THE BLACK MASK"
and many others.



TIMELY HAIR TONIC.

Now is the time to use Kaminia Oil, the best hair tonic. Its use will insure you a clean scalp, and healthy growing hair. The spring time is the hair growing time, as it is the growing time for all things. Hair that gets a good start in the spring when the blood is coursing in every part of the system, stands a fair chance to pass through the scalp-sweating summer season without dandruff.
Kaminia Oil insures summer hair health by making the hair healthy in the spring time. A most efficacious oil for hair dressing and daintily perfumed.

Re. 1-0-0 per bottle V.P. extra.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155 C, Juma Musjid,
BOMBAY
169

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The National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd.

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Every kind of Banking Business transacted.
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AERTEX
CELLULAR
CLOTHING

FOR
HEALTH——COMFORT——ECONOMY.

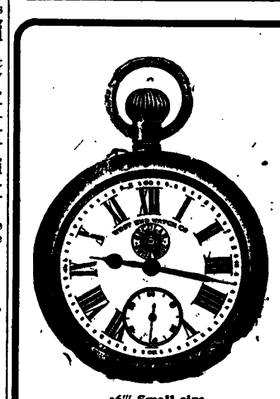
AERTEX CELLULAR is composed of small cells in which air is always enclosed, forming a protective layer to the skin; while owing to the ventilated structure of the clothing, any surplus heat and perspiration can readily escape.

NEGLIGE SHIRTS	6	for	Rs. 24
DRESS SHIRTS	6	,,	Rs. 33
UNDERWEAR Per Suit			Rs. 5

AGENTS for GENUINE CELLULAR.

IF UNABLE TO CALL, WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BOOK, QUOTING ***this paper.***

Asquith & Lord Ltd.
MEN'S OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.



. . . THE . . .
"SECULAR"
Keyless Lever Watch.

GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

18''' Medium Size. In open face case.

NICKEL SILVER Case..	Rs. 14
FINE SILVER Case, with metal inner dome.. ..	20

16''' Small Size.

	Open face.	Hunting.	Half-hunting.
NICKEL SILVER Case	Rs. 14	Rs. 16-8	Rs. 19
FINE SILVER Case	,, 20	,, 24	,, 27

In a velvet-lined box with spare spring and glass.

16''' Small size.

DESCRIPTION:—The Secular has a well finished gilt movement with patent lever escapement, balance wheel and hair spring of nickel steel alloy, which is unaffected by changes of temperature; 7 jewels; strong keyless action with pin setting mechanism for adjusting the hands; enamelled dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Strong nickel or fine (900/1000) silver case, with metal inner dome.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue post free.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY
THE FINE OLD WHISKY. CHOICE AND CHEAP.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

YUAN-SHI-KAI'S COUP.

SCENES IN PEKIN.

The Pekin correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," dealing with China's desperate acceptance of the Five Power loan group's terms, says:—"The story of the last thirty-six hours with the introductory passages of the previous week reads like a Conan Doyle novel with grimmer touches by Poe. Never before has so much history been rapidly made or caused fiercer resentment. Information reached Yuan-Shi-Kai on Friday which determined him finally to take off the gloves and carry through his policy at all costs. A special train was despatched to Tientsin, and special delegates finally induced the Finance Minister Chao to turn at midnight. On what arguments he was induced to take this step will probably never be known. At nine o'clock next morning the quintuple bankers met him in a long conference which threatened again and again to break up. The Finance Minister insisted that the Skoda loan, also a new mysterious Belgian loan, of £3,000,000 reported as just having been signed should be given priority in the schedule annexed to the quintuple agreement. Then, when this was finally accepted, the Russian and French representatives raised new difficulties, bringing about a practical rupture. The British Minister then threatened to authorise the Hongkong Bank to sign alone if the obstruction continued, whereupon all agreed and the documents were initialled at three o'clock in the afternoon. Meanwhile, Parliament apprised of the new developments, began working ceaselessly. The President of the Senate sent to the Finance Minister, also to Yuan-Shi-Kai letters saying that Parliament would infallibly repudiate the agreement unless it were first submitted. Prevarications followed, and the President of the Senate proceeded personally to Yuan-Shi-Kai. Menacing messages poured in all day from the Komingtang party but the Finance Minister nevertheless proceeded with the Premier and the Foreign Minister, heavily escorted, at ten o'clock at night to the Hongkong Bank. While they were there a deputation of senators and commoners, despatched from Parliament, gathered outside and sent in warning messages. The deputation remained on the pavement until three o'clock in the morning and then departed tired out. The quintuple loan agreement is reported to have been signed twenty minutes later. It is difficult now, sanely and moderately, to discuss the upshot of this fantastic denouncement.

The formula finally adopted by the Yuan-Shi-Kai party is of a dual nature. The original idea was to secure the largest possible amount of money in the shortest possible time with no foreign dictation but events in Parliament and Southern China undoubtedly in the last few days quickened the decision to use the quickened the decision to use the guarantees the support of the Five Powers, as a political weapon, for it is understood that the Taotai of Kiangsi, who is personally conducting the prosecution arising out of the assassination of Sung Chiao Jen, and is a member of the Kuomingtang party, has now sent copies of all the incriminating documents to all the incriminating documents to all the other provincial taotais. The document are said to be of such a damning nature that anything is hereafter possible. The mysterious poisoning in prison of the actual assasin proves that this is a political crime of the first magnitude, affecting the whole future of China, which still remains as divided in political feeling as before the abdication of the Manchus. Meanwhile, remembering how the Crisp issue was denounced it will be interesting to learn what the market thinks of a 5 per cent issue at the price of 90, the Chinese Government only receiving 74 net. No fewer than five telegraphic tenders have been received by the Finance Minister from five independent London groups, ranging in amount from £15,000,000 to £25,000,000. In one case the firm offer was one point better than any terms the quintuple bankers have proposed. It is interesting to record that on Friday the Chinese Legation in London could have completed an independent agreement virtually the same as the quintuple had not instructions been telegraphed from Pekin. With regard to the foreign advisers the Japanese having waived their claims, the posts have been alloted as follows.—Sir Richard Maurice Dane (Great Britain) inspector of salt inspectorate, with a Chinese Inspector-General. M. Konavaloff, Russian and M. Padouk, French, co-advisers of accounts in the audit department, and Herr Rump, German director of the loan department. The British American, Japanese, German, and Danish co-managers of the salt districts have already been appointed.

A swan sitting on seven eggs on a small island in the River Severn near Shrewsbury made the other day a brave struggle against the rising floods.

She has built up a platform of twigs and straw, and so far has successfully resisted the advancing water; but it seems certain that with the floods continuing the swan-mother's efforts will

MELA SCARE.

GHOSTLY VISITATIONS IN BIHAR.

STORY OF MYSTERIOUS LIGHTS.

There is a rather strange thing happening in this district just now, writes a Champaran (Bihar) correspondant of the "Englishman." About ten or twelve days ago a small mela was held at a place, called Arraraj near Tarkaulia indigo factory about nine miles from Motihari, and vague reports came in that all the people, who had gone there, had bolted in fear of something and were collected round about Arraraj. First, I heard that fire, or fiery beings had descended from the heavens and were hovering about the place where the mela takes place, but these were only native reports on which I placed no reliance and thought nothing more of the matter believing it to be a silly scare. Since then, however, the scare has spread and is rapidly coming down country. The native version of the affair is that a light is seen in the distance resembling a man carrying an ordinary lantern. This light eventually becomes two lights or three lights, which generally appear in the vicinity of a village. Someone calls the attention of the other villagers to the lights and are given the impression that they are having a visitation from ghosts or whatever they like to think of them. They then collect and go out and approach the lights, which become more numerous covering a fairly large area until there may be 20,40,60 or 100 lights. Then when they get quite close to any one light it disappears and nothing remains for them to get hold of. In several cases the villagers have tried to surround one of these lights. They have collected and formed a ring round it, armed with sticks but when they close in, it is said that the light disappears and there is nothing to be found in the middle of the circle. Those, who have seen the light at close quarters, say that they thought they could make out the figure of a man, but only dimly, but that the man had no head.

Some of the people say that the lamps are carried by a pair of hands and arms having neither body nor head.

At first is was thought that this was a scheme by a band of dacoits to frighten the villagers and then loot the village, but this business has now been going on for nearly a fortnight and no looting has been reported. From Arraraj it has travelled gradually south about forty miles, and is still travelling at this rate towards Mozufferpore and Sitamarhi. Once passed it does not return. The natives are much frightened in the villages, where it takes place and in the villages, where it is expected to arrive. The lights are seen on the same night in many villages often as far apart as 10 to 20 miles.

There have been very heavy west winds in this district this year which have caused many bad village fires, some large villages being entirely gutted. I have only heard of one case, where the fire was put down to these mysterious lights but I expect that the fire took place from an ordinary cause and had nothing to do with the other. No damage of any sort, or stealing, etc., has been reported as a result of the lights.

This scare has gone through all the indigo dehats, but has in no way been directed at the factories, though sometimes the lights may be seen close to a factory. It is very difficult to think what can be the cause of it. The lights seem to appear high off the ground and one might imagine that is was a man holding a lantern on a long bamboo. One can imagine one or two idiots playing a silly game of this sort to frighten people, but if it is purely a hoax there must be a crowd of them, and it seems inconceivable that so many people should bother their heads to do this. So far, however, no explanation is forthcoming. One would think that the police ought to take the matter in hand, but so far I have not heard that this is being done, probably because it has not been accompanied by mischief of any sort.

One thing I think points to the fact that it is the work of some *budmashes*, is that I have heard that the lights make themselves scarce at the sound of firearms, but I have only heard one instance of this and cannot vouch for the truth of it.

CHARITY OF WISER AGE.

"Vanoc" writes in the "Referee":—Is the argument dying that religion is the best policeman and that all security for life and property is ended if faith is shaken in a future state of rewards and punishments? The foundation of morals is the sum of the experience of civilised beings, not the arbitrary decree of a celestial but tribal despot. No longer are murders, licentiousness, witchcraft, torture, slavery, and persecution perpetrated on religious grounds. Tolerance may be due to paralysis, but tolerance is also due to the humanity and charity of our wiser age. The Dyak maiden may still scorn a lover who has not out off a head, but the conception of National Service in our day is no longer restricted to proficiency in killing. The teachings of Emerson and of Swedenborg seem destined to reach a wide public in the near future. To grasp the future we must know the past, and those who know it best are aware how ignorance, impulse, and misunderstanding, not wickedness or deliberate wrong-doing, are responsible for the miseries of the world. Man trudges upwards.

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on 09 April, 2017

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 21st May 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours :—

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0·85" and Delhi 0·26" of rain. Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded in the north and south-east Punjab. The moisture in the air is considerably above the average. Maximum temperature remains in large defect. The greatest deficiency being 22° at Sirsa and 23° at Lahore. The minimum is also lower than usual in the central and the south-east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore has had 1·00" and Mainpuri 1·06" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature has again decreased and is still much below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana. Ajmer has had 0·54" and Kotah 1·69". Skies are clear in Upper Sind and moderately clouded in the remaining district. Humidity is in very large excess in the area of rainfall. Day temperature has further fallen and is to-day 33° below the average at Kotah; night temperature is also much lower than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad has had 0·14", Indore 1·07" and Neemuch 1·78" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Gujarat and lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. The air is damper in the area of rainfall. Temperature during the day remains generally below the average.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor records 0·26" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Temperature remains generally in large defect.

The Konkan.—Skies continue lightly to moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air slightly drier than usual. Temperature is below the average in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general and fairly heavy in the south-east Punjab and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces and Rajputana; and local in north Gujarat and the north Central Provinces. Moderate or heavy cloud continues in the central parts of the country and also in Gujarat and north Konkan. Conditions are favourable for dust or thunderstorms over the greater portion of the reporting area to the north of latitude 20°. Temperature has been extraordinarily low at most places in the central parts of the country.

Rain in local showers is likely in Rajputana, the south-east Punjab, the United Provinces and west Central India. A few falls may occur in Gujarat and north Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON WEDNESDAY, the 21st of May, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Variation in 1st November to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire				..		
Do. (20th)	94·8	52·5	83	..	6·5	−1·64
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (22th)	106·3	93·1	19	..	5·5	+1·10
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	92·4	66·6	64	..	3·06	−1·99
Lahore	82·2	69·2	70	..	0·59	+2·40
Sirsa	84·5	70·0	75	..	2·34	−0·65
Ambala	86·5	67·9	79	0·85	11·15	+4·91
Delhi	91·0	69·8	86	0·26	2·61	−0·93
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	88·5	73·0	73	1·06	3·65	+1·55
Mainpuri	85·8	71·0	81	0·00	5·27	+2·57
Jhansi	..	71·0	73	0·00	..	..
Cawnpore	90·2	71·9	86	1·00	6·46	+4·17
Allahabad	95·6	73·5	71	0·05	5·37	+2·93
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer	90·6	75·2	82	0·54	2·38	+0·61
Jaipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kotah	75·6	75·6	71	1·69	2·86	+1·33
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94·0	79·0	62	..	0·10	−0·85
Dwarka	88·3	80·7	79	..	0·40	−0·29
Veraval	85·1	80·8	85	..	0·03	−0·49
Rajkot	99·1	76·8	72	..	0·48	−0·21
Bhavnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Para.	100·0	80·6	67	..	0·44	−0·35
Surat	97·9	80·0	79	..	3·59	+3·14
Ahmedabad	100·6	78·7	76	0·14	0·48	−0·01
Deesa	99·3	74·9	75	0·04	0·93	+0·50
Neemuch	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	96·8	77·8	56	..	7·62	+4·51
Saugor	94·5	69·6	73	0·26	4·68	+1·93
Hoshungabad	100·0	78·4	58	..	4·29	+2·22
Khandwa	97·7	76·0	66	0·25	5·85	+4·50
Akola	101·7	79·5	45	..	1·65	−0·58
Amraoti	101·8	79·3	51	..	1·14	−1·08
Nagpur	99·1	77·5	55	0·01	2·10	−0·71
Chanda	101·5	81·0	45	..	6·28	+2·52
Raipur	102·7	76·6	76	..	4·05	+0·70
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91·7	81·4	76	..	3·6	+2·96
Ratnagiri	91·8	79·9	71	..	30·76	+9·84
Mormugao	91·0	77·6	68	..	3·62	+1·34
Karwar	89·7	80·0	73	..	3·73	+0·95
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	98·4	74·1	55	..	5·07	+3·77
Ahmednagar	97·1	73·5	59	..	1·24	−0·52
Poona	95·0	73·3	64	..	3·41	+1·76
Sholapur	99·3	78·1	49	..	1·67	−0·92
Bijapur	97·2	74·3	59	..	4·60	+2·43
Belgaum	92·3	65·5	55	..	2·58	−2·27
Aurangabad	95·4	73·7	52	..	1·67	−0·24
Nizamabad (Indur).	..	..	..	..	1·67	..
Hyderabad	100·3	75·2	49	..	2·45	−1·16
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91·3	78·3	72	..	6·13	−1·08
Calicut	90·3	80·1	72	..	7·91	−6·97
Cochin	92·7	79·7	70	..	9·05	−12·77
Colombo	86·5	74·0	91	..	55·89	+26·03
MADRAS (EXCLUDING LAPAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90·3	80·2	84	..	2·73	−5·42
Bellary	100·5	78·8	51	..	4·51	+4·07
Cuddapah	106·0	83·5	75	..	10·58	+4·09
Madras	93·6	80·0	72	..	2·35	−8·29
Bangalore	92·3	69·8	66	..	3·97	−4·13
Coimbatore	95·9	72·6	90	..	4·63	+5·59
Trichinopoly	99·2	77·3	62	..	10·68	−2·48
Negapatam	99·8	79·7	62	..	1·77	−4·26

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that errors in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 21st May 1913 was 29·935 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·018 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8.45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

May 22.

[illegible] will be no Machine Gun Class for [illegible] Company on Tuesday the 22nd [illegible]

[illegible]—The Commandant is pleased [illegible] following promotion :—To be [illegible]. 5198 Vol. N. K. Stevenson [illegible]uty with effect from 21st [illegible]

[illegible]he Corps team will fire on [illegible]nstant for the Binning [illegible]ld. Train leaves Victoria [illegible]M.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 20th May 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr	.. inches	29·747
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	87·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	79·2
Dew Point	"	76·4
Relative humidity of Air ..	"	0·712
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		3·0
Maximum temperature of Air ..	degrees	91·7
Minimum do. do. ..	"	82·1

General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight sw. ssw, sw. wsw, w, sw, wsw.

Movement of Wind in 24 hours midnight to midnight .. .. miles 122

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.	
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	May.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	21	0 22 a	29 5
		m 0 1	26 7
Thurs.	22	1 2 a	92 1
Fri.	23	m 0 43	26 1
		6 41 a	28 6
Sat.	24	m 1 25	25 5
		2 20 a	27 9
Sun.	25	m 2 7	24 8
		3 0 a	26 11
Mon.	26	m 2 51	24 0
		3 41 a	26 2
Tues.	27	m 3 42	23 5
		4 24 a	25 7

1913		Low water.	
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	May	h. m.	f. in.
Wed.	21	m 5 3	14 4
		6 18 a	18 11
Thurs.	22	m 6 1	14 8
		7 2 a	19 2
Fri.	23	6 38	15 5
		7 46	19 6
Sat.	24	m 7 14	16 3
		8 30 a	19 11
Sun.	25	m 7 49	17 4
		9 20 a	20 2
Mon.	26	m 8 26	18 4
		10 21 a	20 4
Tues.	27	m 9 12	19 4
		11 32 a	20 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

May.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
21.	(Wed.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 8 m.
22.	(Thurs.)	6h. 3m.	7h. 8 m.
23.	(Fri.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 8 m.
24.	(Sat.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 9 m.
25.	(Sun.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 9 m.
26.	(Mon.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 9 m.
27.	(Tues.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 10 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—Full Moon, May 20. 0h. 48·1 m. P. M.; Last quarter, 28th, 5 h. 33·7 m, A. M.; New Moon, June 5th, 1 h. 27·0 m. A. M; First quarter, 11th, 10 h. 7·3 m. P. M.

COMPANY MEETING.

SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company held at the registered offices of the Company, Forbes St., Bombay, with Mr. T. Powell presiding, the following resolution was passed :—

"That the agreement or arrangement made by the Directors with the executor in England of the will of the late Arthur Abraham David Sassoon, and with the administrator with the will annexed of the property and credits of the late Arthur Abraham David Sassoon in Bombay, to purchase the reversion subsisting in the lease of the premises demised by him to the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, by and under the Indenture of Under-Lease dated the 24th day of April 1874, and made between the said Arthur Abraham David Sassoon of the one part, and the Sassoon, Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, of the other part, of and in respect of the estate generally known as the Mount Estate, situate at Mazagon in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 71,790 sq. yds. or thereabouts with the building and out-houses standing thereon, for the sum of Rs. (70,000) seventy thousand, be and it is hereby confirmed, authorised to take all steps necessary to carry such purchase into effect, and for that purpose to do and execute all such instruments and things, as the Directors may think expedient in the interest of the Company."

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 20

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £66-3/6; Copper Braziers £83/4; Yellow Metal 7 1/16.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 13/4 sellers. May, August; dull, prices slightly easier. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12-6 sellers. May; nothing doing. German Beat-root sugar 88 per cent. 9-2 1/2 sellers. May; 9-7 sellers; October. December. Market opened easier on realisations. Arrivals :—Dunrobin, Gablonz, E. A. R. and similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-8 1/4 sellers; June, August; very little doing and prices lower. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay nominal; nothing doing. Javas :—Still without activity.

Seeds.—Rapeseed. Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 1/2 ex-ship 51; May, June; Dunkirk: sellers canal. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. 415 lbs. ex-ship 52 3/4; April, May; Dunkirk; sellers canal Rapeseed, Brown. 416 lbs. ex-ship 45 1/2; May, June. Hamburg; buyers, canal. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 43 1/2. May, June: Dunkirk: sellers canal. Linseed. Calcutta. 44 1/4; April, June; London, done and sellers. Yeste days :—44 1/4; April, June; London, done. Bombay Cottonseed. mutilated. Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 42 1/2. May, June; Antwerp; sellers. Bombay Cottonseed 6-13; May June; Hull, nearest value; steady (Delayed through mutilation.)

Indian Wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37 1/2; May, June; London; sellers canal. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37 1/2; May, June; London; sellers canal.

South American Wheat.—Rozario Santa Fe —62 lbs. 36 1/2; May, June; sellers, quiet.

Australian.—South Australian 37 1/2; May, sellers.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, MAY 20.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent.	75 1/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25·21 1/2
Rentes 3 per cent.	86 1/2
Berlin Cheques on London	20·44 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	28 1/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	28 1/2
Closing tone of Silver :—Quiet steady,	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	64 5/16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	1/3 7/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent. since 17th ultimo,	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£15,000
3 1/2 per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan)	90
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 13/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 3/8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7 7/9
Interest day to day loans	3 1/8
Interest 7 day market loans	3 1/2

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 21.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market opened firm to-day but closed rather weak. The opening rate was Rs. 96-5-6 for 30th May delivery, but gradually declined and closed at Rs. 96-4-6. The quotation for the end of June delivery was maintained at about annas two up.

The demand for ready paper was moderate and the rate stood at annas one less than the quotation ruling for account.

SHARES.

There was a considerable excitement to-day in Cotton Mill Shares, and numerous fluctuations took place during the course of the day. On the whole the Market kept a firm tone.

Currimbhai Mill Shares were placed at Rs. 295 for June delivery at the commencement but smartly declined and touched Rs. 270, but at the close the price recovered and they stood at Rs. 281-4 for June delivery.

Davids moved up to Rs. 512-8 for June but closed at Rs. 508-12. The rate for the next delivery remained Rs. 5 high.

Fazulbhai advanced to Rs. 516-4 for June but at the close declined to Rs. 523-12.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1330 to Rs. 1337 1/2.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1475 for June.

Nagpur stood at Rs. 2,145 for June.

There was no inquiry for Press Shares.

Bank of India changed hands at Rs. 67-4.

Central Bank Shares improved to Rs. 31.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

No business worthy of comment was transacted in our exchange market to-day. There were two sellers of half and half transfers at yesterday's rates, telegraphic transfers being quoted, at 1s. 4-1/32d. on demand and bills standing at 1s. 4-1/16d. Three months' document attached bills ruled at 1s. 4-9/32d, similar bills at six months' being mentioned at 1s. 4-7/16d.

Government Paper was sold at Rs. 96-6 and for small lots at Rs. 96-10.

In the share market the coal section was again active with values on the upward track in several instances. Jute preferences and debentures are attracting some revived enquires.

There is little or no change in the position of the local piece goods market. Grey shirtings are practically at a standstill with rates steady, stocks in the bazar being very heavy. Some forward offers were made to-day, but the markets would grant no concession. Dhooties are quiet, but a renewed demand is anticipated. There is small enquiry for whites of lighter description, but shirtings are neglected.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LIVERPOOL, May 20.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500 "
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	— "
Total Day's Imports	21,000 "

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Dull Steady.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :—Quiet; steady.

Tone of Manchester Market :—Biz poor Buyers and sellers indifferent.

Mid. Americans	6·73 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·95 d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	July 11·63 Oct. 11·02
New York Official noon call.	July 11·63 Oct. 11·02
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July 12·68 Oct. 11·15

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
M. J.	6·43	6·45
J. J.	6·40	6·42
J. A.	6·36	6·39
A. S.	6·26	6·28
S. O.	6·11	6·13
O. N.	6·03	6·06
N. D.	6·00	6·03
D. J.	5·99	6·02
J. F.	5·99	6·02
M. A.	6·01	6·04

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Strong.
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	5,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Months.	Previous closing Price.	To-day's Price.
M. J.	6·43	6·45
J. J.	6·42	6·42
J. A.	6·39	6·39
A. S.	6·28	6·28
S. O.	6·13	6·13
O. N.	6·06	6·06
N. D.	6·03	6·03
D. J.	6·02	6·02
J. F.	6·02	6·02

Don't give way before your task, gather renewed energy and vitality from Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Build up the broken down tissues and nourish the tired nerves.

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, MAY 20.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to Continent	16,000

Futures at New York, July, 11·60. Previous closing price 11·62.

Futures at New York, October, 11·02. Previous closing price 11·04.

Advanced early on foreign buying and declined later owing to bearish private crop reports.

Spot Cotton at New York 12·00. Previous price 12·00.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 5/16. Previous price 12 5/16.

Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans, July, 12·08. Previous price 12·09.

Futures at New Orleans, Oct, 11·14. Previous price 11·18.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 11 3/4

Demand Bills 4·86 3/8.

Iiver Commercial Bars 60 3/8.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

May, 21.

It is a dull dragging market both for contracts as well as for actuals though the reports from local mills indicate good inquiries for yarn and some of the spinners are selling thin productions for ahead. At present the market is in a rut with trading limited and price thanges unimportant.

The weather map of the Cotton Belt of United States is being closely watched now from this distance by the speculative public, including the local spinners and manufacturers, as crops are made by weather and not so much by acreage; so, weather condition needs to be studied carefully for months yet to get a lead on the cause of prices.

The following are to-day's quotations :—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals	238	232	..	Ready
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Super Fine	248	..	..	Do.
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	240	233	..	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	238	231	..	Do.
G. M. Khandeish	252	242	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	284	276	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee	280	272	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	276	268	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	272	264	..	Do.
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple	263	255	..	Do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	268	260	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	286	281	275	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	254	244	237	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	286	May 25 1913
Westerns, Churka	..	..	278	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	284	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	..	..
M. G. Compta	..	..	288	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapur	..	..	..	..

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

LIVERPOOL, May 20.

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37 1/2-38 yards. 16 by 12—8 lbs. Red Heading	7/9
" " 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8 lbs.	8/5
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	3/1
" Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2/2 1/4
Shirtings 32/33" by 42 yards Liepmans No. 1500	12/6 1/4
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif	13-8 1/4
40's Bannermills Twist	11
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11
F. G. F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool	6-7/32
Buyers or Sellers	Sellers
Months	June July
Water Twist American 30's	10 1/4
" " " 40's	11 3/4
" " " 40's	11
Mule " " 40's	12 1/8
" " " 50's	14 3/8
" " " 60's	16 1/2
" " Egyptian 40's	17
" " " 50's	18
" " " 60's	..

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" :—Firm and Prices unchanged.

" "Cloths"	Quiet Dull.
Weft American 54's	11 3/4
" Egyptian 80's	18 3/4
Tone "Yarns"	steady.
Weft Egyptian 32's	12 3/8
Twist 32's "W.T.C."	10 1/4
" 32's "B"	10 3/8
" 36's "W.T.C."	10 1/8
" 36's "B"	10 1/4
" 42's	12 3/8
" American "60's	16 3/4
" Egyptian "60's	17 1/2
" " "80's	2

MANCHESTER COTTON GOODS.

MANCHESTER, May 20.

Grey Shirtings 41/42-in. 38 yards, 16 by 15	8/7
" " 44-in. 38 1/2 yards, 9 lbs.	9
White Shirtings 40/41-in. 40 yards, 18 square	10/6
" Nainsooks 43-in. 19 yards 32 by 21	1-7

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	13 %	1,710
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6 %	67 1/4
Bank of Bengal	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	6 1/2 o/o	12-12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	31
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15	..	6 1/2	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10	..	6 1/2 o/o	12 1/2
Specie Bank Rs. 50	Jan.-July	9 o/o	67
Standard Bank Rs. 50	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan. Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15	do.	10 o/o	18
Punjab National Bk.		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87 3/4 XD
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	New	5 o/o	87 XD
National Bank of India £12	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607 1/2

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc.	May-Oct.	25	847 1/2
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berks Manufacturing.	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	245
Bo Dying and M. Co.	..	30	730
Bombay United	May-Nov.	25	530 XD
Century	Apl.-Oct.	12	277 1/2
Central India	May-Nov.	55	2,145
China	Mar.-Sep.	50	745
Choi Silk	..	20	435
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,455
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla	April	40	710 XD
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	5	113 3/4
Currimbhoy	do.	12-8	281 1/2
David	May-Nov.	20	508 3/4
Edward Sassoon	..	8	190
Emperor Edward	..	25	485 XD
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	145
Fazulbhoy	May	20	523 3/4
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,635
Finlay Mills	..	15	365
Gold Mohur	..	25	450
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil.	105
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	102 1/2 XD
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	460 XD
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa	Dec.	5	150
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6 1/2	147 1/2
Jewraj Balco	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao	May-Nov	45	1,335
Kohinoor	Mar-Aug	25	770
Lakhmi Cotton	April	60	1,345
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec	75	1,465
Madras United	June-Dec	60	2,050
Manekjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,225
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	360
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	9	250
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,065
Phœnix	Jan.-July.	7 1/2	148 1/2 X D
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50	810 X D
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Shahapore	June-Dec.	250	4,900
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills	May-Nov	45	1,320
Sun	Oct.	..	127 1/2
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	220
Swan	New O	12 1/2	287 1/2
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	50	1,705
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,430
Union Mill	..	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton C.	..	Nil.	450
Vishnu Cotton P.	..	Nil.	625
Western India	Sept.	45	600
Mysore Spinning	..	..	240

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	Feb.-July	6 1/2	670
Amritsar Patty	Mar.-Aug	60/o	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	Jan.-July	4	98
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80		4 o/o	101
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	122
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	June-Dec	7	141
Tapti valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug	7 1/2	592 1/2
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	Feb.-Aug	5 1/2 o/o	132 1/2

Press Companies.

	Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee	Nov. 45	500
Breul's Cawnpore	Aug. 62	120
The Bellary Press	Dec. 15	200
Broach City	Oct. 14	130
Fort	Nov. 5	190
Godavery Valley	.. 6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July 40	725
Hindustan P. & M.	.. 15	125
Hingolee	Sept. 5	80
Indian Cotton	Oct. 8 1/2	127 1/2
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	.. 7 1/2	132 1/2
Khangaum	Sept. 30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn.	7 1/2	100
Mahuva	Oct. Nil.	125
Mercantile	do. Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg	Aug 12 1/2	235
New East Indian	Sept. 75	910
New Mofussil Co.	Nov. 50	865
New Berar	Oct. 35	52
New Prince of Wales	do. 45	750
Sind	N

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Importers of Petroleum and its products: Sole Importers of the world famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit.
KEROSINE BRANDS.

	Per case. Rs.	a.	p.
Shell Case Oil 150° ...	5	8	0
	Per two tins. Rs.	a.	p.
Anchor Brand 125° ...	4	7	0
Rising Sun Brand 125° .	4	6	0
Ship Brand 125°	4	4	0
Bull Brand 125°	3	15	6
Swan Brand 125°... ...	3	12	6

Bulk prices of 125° oil are 10 annas less than the above in each instance.
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The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.
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Paid up Capital	... ...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	... ...	65,000
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Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. As.
20	21-10
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30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.
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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.
LEWELL—May 5th, at the Eden Hospital, to Mr. W. and Mrs. C. E. Lewell, of Calcutta, a daughter.
MARRIAGE.
WATTS—GILES—May 5th, at Meerut, by the Rev. B. Cotton, Lieut. Edward Ponsonby Watts, 53rd Sikhs (F.F.), to Elsie, daughter of Col. G. M. Giles, and Mrs. Giles of Looseleigh, Crownhill, Devon.
DEATHS.
JENKINS—May 4th, at 12, Brooking Street, Rangoon, William Reed Jenkins, Assistant Manager of Messrs. Mason's. Aged 34 years.
NETSCHER—On the 17th May, at the Sir J. J. Hospital, Doreen (Tootsie) the dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Netscher (Government Telegraph Department) aged 7 years and 7 months. Deeply mourned and missed by her sorrowing parents and relatives. (English and other papers, please copy.)

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
May 22nd 1913.

AN ANGLO-GERMAN UNDERSTANDING.

It is easy enough, as we have said, to exaggerate the significance of the Royal visit to Germany. Strictly speaking, their Majesties are attending a wedding in the family. Although Lord Morley's visit to Berlin has attracted some attention, there is no reason to believe that it had any political object. At any rate, it is significant that King George is not being accompanied by the Foreign Secretary or the Permanent Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, either of which circumstance would by itself justify the inference that the Royal visit to Berlin had a political purpose. As is well-known, the late King Edward was always accompanied in his European tours by the then Permanent Secretary at the Foreign Office, Lord Hardinge of Penhurst (as he is now). While the Royal visit may possess no political significance it is possibly true that there are some outstanding questions of international import in respect of which a diplomatic settlement or understanding may be arrived at in the near future. Disloyalty to the existing group system is not necessarily implied in any friendly settlement that may be arrived at between any one of the Entente Powers with another belonging to the Alliance group. Indeed, the Alliance and the Entente systems are not necessarily aggressive: neither need cherish warlike intentions. The probabilities are rather, that, if a member of either group did cherish warlike intentions, its fellow members would bring effective pressure to bear upon their friend to desist from prosecuting any ambitious or aggresive project likely to range the two groups into opposite camps and endanger the peace of Europe. That is the best justification of the group system: they neutralise one another, while, as events have latterly shown, the combined action of the two groups may prove very effective in imposing the will of Europe on outsiders acting against the general interest.

The saddest part of the thing, of course, is that the group system has not tended to discourage the unfortunate competition in armaments. The members of the Entente and Alliance Powers spend £206,000,000 on military, and £119,000,000 on naval forces annually or 325 millions sterling in all. The Powers outside the two groups spend between them £41,000,000 annually on their armies and navies. Sir Max Waechter, writing in the current number of the "Fortnightly Review" calculates that Europe is spending every year on armaments a sum of money which is four times the cost of the most gigantic and the most expensive engineering undertaking the world has even seen, and that is the Panama Canal, the cost of which is only £80,000,000. Sir Max says that, "if the seas should disappear, one could easily build a first class broad-gauge railway, with all the necessary bridges, tunnels, stations, sidings, rolling stock etc., circling the whole earth, for £360,000,000, the sum which Europe spent last year on armaments. Every year Europe expends on armaments far more than it does on education, sanitation, and social betterment combined, and this expenditure increases year by year at a constantly growing rate."

During the last twelve years alone, Europe's expenditure upon armaments has grown by 50 per cent. and at the present rate of progresssion the annual cost of the maintenance of European peace should soon be 500 millions sterling. Sir Max Waechter's idea of a federation of European States may not seem practicable but that is no reason why England and Germany should not come to a friendly understanding between each other upon such differences as exist. From 1885 to 1909, as many as twenty-seven separate treaties and conventions were concluded between England and Germany, with settlements of differences in various quarters of the globe. Is there any reason why the process should not be continued on somewhat more definite lines? That is the only proper basis upon which a friendly understanding between the two nations can be prompted.

The nature of the understanding stated to have been arrived at between England and Germany, "in return for concessions in connection with the Baghdad Railway," can only be conjectured. There is nothing definite known as to the concessions in connection with the Baghdad Railway. It is possible that Germany has withdrawn her pretensions to establishing herself in the Mediterranean ports of Mersina and Alexandretta, and to claim predominant economic interests in any part of Asia Minor. The German claim, if pressed, would inevitably bring England, France and Russia into the front, and create endless complications in Asia Minor. It is therefore possible that Germany has been persuaded to leave things alone in Asia Minor, in return for a free hand in Central Africa.

THE GRACIOUS KAISER.

The interesting announcement is made by the "Lokalanzeiger" that the Kaiser proposes to confer upon his daughter and son-in-law, on the occasion of their marriage, the magnificent wedding gift of a proclamation re-establishing Brunswick as an independent Duchy with Prince Ernst August and Princess Victoria Luise as the first reigning sovereigns. Thus the Duchy of Brunswick is to be restored, if not to its rightful ruler, at least to the rightful ruler's heir. When the late King of Hanover fell out with Prussia, and was deprived of his kingdom by the Prussian King, he was heir to the Dukedom of Brunswick. It was therefore decided that when the reigning Duke died the Duchy should be governed by a temporary council of regency. The Duke died in 1884 and the King of Hanover's son, the present Duke of Cumberland and father of Prince Ernst August, claimed the Ducal throne and promised to respect the German constitution. His claim was disregarded by the Council of Regency, who declared that his accession would be inimical to the peace and security of the Empire, on account of his attitude towards Prussia. This was followed by the appointment of Prince Albert of Prussia as Regent. Prince Albert died in 1906, and the Kaiser then made overtures to the Duke of Cumberland, but the oath which the latter had taken to his father, on behalf of himself and his eldest son, prevented him from acceding to the Kaiser's conditions. His eldest son is now dead, and thus an opening has been provided for the reconciliation which is about to culminate in the wedding on the 24th and the restoration of the Duchy to the Guelphs. It is a beautiful ending to an unhappy story, and it could only have been brought about by the graciousness of a great sovereign, who is above perpetuating the bitter enmities for which his forefathers were responsible. Who knows but that we may yet see the sequel in the restoration of the young Prince to the kingdom of his grandfather?

TESTS FOR MOTOR DRIVERS.

The "Railway Times" urges the necessity of amending the Bombay Motor Vehicle Rules with a view to preventing the occurrence of accidents through reckless and negligent driving on the part of incompetent chauffeurs. The average man in the street in Bombay would no doubt be surprised to learn that any private person can obtain a license to drive a motor, provided he is over the age of eighteen years. The drivers of taxis, we believe, have to pass an examination as to their fitness to drive before they can be given a license, and, as far as we know, there is no reason in the world why this essential condition should be waived in the case of private drivers. In Calcutta, as in most other cities, every person applying for a motor driver's license must first of all, not only pass an examination testing his capacity as a driver, but he must also satisfy the examining officer that he possesses an adequate knowledge of the parts and the working of a motor engine. The driver of the Bombay taxi comes in for a good deal of unthinking criticism in the public press, but there is a very much higher standard of competency among them than among the drivers of private cars, and we do not at all agree with the opinion of a contemporary that "as far as privately owned cars are concerned the pedestrian has little to complain of." It is among this class that he has most to complain of. The taxi driver is apt to take a good many risks, but he generally knows what he is about—a saving grace which does not distinguish the number of incompetent private drivers which the inadequate regulations let loose on the streets of Bombay. We quite agree that the present rules should be altered so as to provide a proper test of the private driver's fitness.

THE HAJ TRAFFIC.

The important and pressing question of the improvement of the deplorable conditions which at present characterise some features of the pilgrim traffic between India and Jeddah has been receiving consideration both by the Government of India and the Government of Bombay. A resolution was issued by the Government of Bombay on the 6th instant with a long correspondence which has passed between them, the Government of India, the British Consul at Jeddah, Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co. and others, appended to it; and opinions from responsible Mahomedan bodies were invited regarding a proposal to grant a monopoly to Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co. Accordingly a meeting of the Bombay Anjuman-i-Islam was convened yesterday evening and a resolution was arrived at, strongly disapproving the grant of a monopoly and disagreeing entirely with the proposals made by the Government of Bombay. It was observed by one of the speakers, Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji, who, by the way, is a merchant doing business on a very large scale, and who charters several steamers, that by granting a monopoly, Government would be prejudicing trade very largely, and make it impossible for other steamer companies to carry cargo at the same rate at which Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co. would be able to do, by reason of their getting this monopoly.

It is stated in the Government Resolution that the aim of Government is to devise means, by establishing a system of compulsory return tickets, combined with fixity of rates of passage money, to avert the suffering which is incidental to the stranding of pilgrims in a state of absolute indigence at Jeddah on the return journey. But to do this, it is not necessary to set up a monopoly. Why not fix a maximum rate of passage money and compel the Haji to deposit the sum with the protector of pilgrims; the latter to purchase a ticket for him at the market rate to go to Jeddah and then to forward the balance to the Vice-Consul there? After the Haj is over, the Vice-Consul would purchase the return passage for him at the market rate and hand over the surplus to him, if any.

DAY BY DAY.

There was a dinner at Viceregal Lodge on Tuesday night. Besides the house party, which included Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wood, there were present Sir Louis Dane, Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson, Mr. Ali Imam, Mr. W. H. Clark, Sir Edward and Lady Maclagan and Miss Morony, the Maharaja of Kapurthala, Mr. and Mrs. O'Dwyer, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Finney, Mrs. and Miss Rattigan, Mr. and Miss Fenton, Major-General Broom, Mr. and Mrs. Barron, Colonel Marlow, Count von Luxburg, Colonels Bingley and Dowell, Major Bayley, Major and Mrs. Spence, Miss Benyon, Miss Fitzgerald, Mr. Plowden, Mrs. F. H. Stewart, Mrs. Davies and Miss E. A. Wildman.

It is stated in Bombay that information has been received by the "Kesari" of Poona, the paper of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, to the effect that His Majesty the King-Emperor has declined to interfere on his petition, regarding the remission of the remaining portion of the sentence of six years' transportation passed on him by the Hon. Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar in July 1908. It will be remembered that some time after Mr. Tilak's appeal against his conviction and sentence to His Majesty in Council had been dismissed, Lord Sydenham altered the sentence to one of six years' simple imprisonment, and ordered Mr. Tilak to be confined in a bungalow at Mandalay, where he is still under surveillance. Friends of Mr. Tilak have since pointed out that had the original sentence been allowed to stand, Mr. Tilak would have got a remission of his sentence for good conduct, of which benefit he has now been deprived as the sentence was altered to one of simple imprisonment.

Enquiries made yesterday concerning the condition of the victims of the stabbing affray that took place at the European General Hospital on Monday morning, showed that both Captain Betts and his assailant are progressing favourably.

Raja Umedsing, of Kotah, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning attended by 80 followers and is staying in a bungalow at Walkeshwar.

Two fine records in missionary work have been created in Ceylon, one by the Rev. William Clark, at one time Superintendent of the Tamil Coolie Mission, whose death at the age of 91 is reported, and the other by the Rev. W. F. Rowlands, also of the same mission, whose age is in the neighbourhood of 80. Both of them started their career in the service as quite young men. The late Mr. Clark was the oldest of the Ceylon missionaries, but Mr. Rowlands bids fair to create the record as he has recently taken a holiday with the determination to return to the work.

This is the centenary of the Bishopric of Calcutta, the first in India; but so far no suggestion has been made for any celebration of the event either in England or India. It is not too late to make arrangements, says the "World," because it was actually in 1814 that Bishop Middleton was consecrated the first Bishop in India in the Chapel at Lambeth Palace. The letters patent for his appointment were certainly issued in 1813, but he was consecrated on May 8th, 1814, and reached Calcutta in November of that year.

During the twenty-four hours ended at six a.m. on Wednesday there were forty-one attacks and thirty deaths from plague in Bombay out of a total mortality of 116. The total mortality for the same period last year was 114 and for that of the year before 102. Six attacks were reported from Worli, four each from Fort (Northern) and Chukla, three from Umarkhadi, two each from Market, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, Kumbharwada, Tarwadi, Byculla, and Mahim, and one each from Parel, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Girgaum, Khetwadi, Dhobi Talao, Mandvi, and Middle and Lower Colaba. There were two attacks and one death from small-pox but none from cholera. Out of 1,274 rats caught, 26 were plague infected, ten of these having been found at Mandvi.

VICEROY'S BIRTHDAY.

POONA MUNICIPALITY'S GRANT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
POONA, May 21.

The Poona City Municipality, as its general meeting held this evening, voted the sum of Rs. 800 for the distribution of sweetmeats to children in connection with Lord Hardinge's birthday celebrations proposed to be held by Her Excellency Lady Hardinge.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

"GITANJALI."

The world would be duller, and the sum of human wisdom would be smaller, if all men spoke the same tongue; but there are occasions when it is lawful to fret against the barrier raised by the diversity of human speech. The stream of genuine poetry is not so copious to-day anywhere that we can feel no loss when any of it flows past us. When we learn that wherever, throughout the East, Bengali is spoken, Rabindranath's songs are known and sung, and that his countrymen believe him to be the greatest living poet; and when we read these translations into English which he himself has made, and feel how much of the charm of the original survives, even in a prose rendering, we rebel against our limitations, and we envy those illiterate coolies of Assam who, we are told, listen to these songs in Bengali with faces glowing, and bodies swaying in time with the music. Yet at least let us be thankful that these renderings into our tongue have been made by the poet himself, and that they have not been deprived of their individual quality by passing through another mind.

This version shows that Mr. Tagore's knowledge of English is perfect, and that he must have the widest acquaintance with English literature. Yet these Gitanjali (Song-Offerings) are purely Indian, born in a land where meditation is for her most typical sons the most serious part of life, and the things we see are not more real than those which are invisible. Even when they cast a spell they are not easy to understand, and impossible to explain. "They come and ask me, 'Tell me all your meaning'. I know not how to answer them. I say, 'Ah! who knows what they mean?' They smile and go away in utter scorn." Yet there is nothing that removes them from life as all simple people may know it. One of his countrymen says, "He is the first among our saints who has not refused to live, and that is why we give him our love." There is no ascetic contempt of life, no moment's longing for deliverance from the wheel. Not Browning himself found more of the wealth of the joys of living. "Thou pourest for me the fresh draught of thy wine of various colours and fragrance, filling this earthen vessel to the brim. . . . I will never shut the door of my senses. The delights of sight and hearing and touch will bear thy delight." The songs are brimful with life, full, almost tremulous, with joy. There is in them the delight of one whose senses are alert to all beauty, who knows why there is such a play of colour on clouds, and why there is music in the leaves and in the chorus of the waves, and why there is honey in the cup of the flower. Perhaps the dominant note of the poems is one of joy, shaking and waking all life with laughter, though sometimes it may be "the joy that sits still with its tears on the open red lotus of pain." "Mirth spreads from leaf to leaf, my darling, and gladness without measure. The heaven's river has drowned its banks and the flood of joy is abroad." There is in these songs the carelessness and simplicity and freedom of a child who has not yet forged chains for himself, to whom not only the flower and the sunlight and the moon in the sky at night, but the very red dust of the earth, is dear.

But to say that this poet is Indian is to say that he is a mystic. There is nothing for him in the world which is only of the world. Everywhere he hears the footsteps of one who is never seen, the one companion of his endless life. For him there is a Presence everywhere, the one Spirit who lives through all lives, the innermost one "who awakens my being with his deep-hidden touches." Many of the songs are addressed to this unseen friend whose voice is heard in all earth's music, whose life is in all that has being.

There are moments in this blind life, oftenest at dawn or at the shutting of the evening, when nature seems to be trembling upon the brink of an apocalypse, when sounds are hushed, and all things are upon the tip-toe of expectation, and it seems as if the next moment something might happen, some secret be revealed, that would change everything for us. Something like that is the mood which these songs produce in us. They are haunted by the presence of One unseen. They are thronged with images of the heart of man turning to God.. A name is seldom given to the great companion. But the more this singer finds joy in this many-coloured life, the more he feels that Another has taken him as a partner of all this wealth, and that in his life Another's will is taking shape. It was so in his heedlesss days. "The day was when I did not keep myself in readiness for thee; and entering my heart unbidden, even as one of the common crowd, unknown to me, my king, thou didst press the signet of eternity upon many a fleeting moment of my life." Now it is his delight to wait and watch for the happy moment to arrive when he will see. "Many a song have I sung in many a mood of mind, but all their notes have always proclaimed, 'He comes, comes, ever comes.'"

There is no fear in this brother's soul, no fear of life, for it is good; no fear of death, for it is life's last fulfilment. The songs that speak of the falling of the last barrier are among the most beautiful. By the light of death he sees the profuseness of the world's treasures. "Rare is its lowliest seat, rare is its meanest of lives." But what is coming when his bark is out on the shoreless ocean will be better still.

"I have got my leave. Bid me farewell, my brothers! I bow to you all and take my departure.
"Here I give back the keys of my door and I give up all claims to my house. I only ask for last kind words from you.
We were neighbours for long, but I received more than I could give Now the day has dawned and the lamp that lit my dark corner is out. A summons has come and I am ready for my journey."

And in another poem are these words, words that breathe serenity and are so characteristic that they might be printed as the motto of the whole book, "Because I love this life, I know I shall love death as well."

SEEING THINGS IN MARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Two persons had the courage to give out in a Court of Justice that they have seen things in Mars and been face to face with the Supreme Director of Evolution. To some this statement seems to be a horrid lie, if not coming out of a diseased imagination. The honesty and good intentions of these critics I do not question. A Christian who is ignorant making such remarks I can excuse. But a Hindu who has before him the wonderful literature of ancient India and the doings of the sages and ascetics forming such an opinion is cruel and slanderous. Even to this day there are men among us whose capacities are inexplicable through Western science. I read the other day of a yogi's powers exhibited in the West and which have made even the greatest scientists blink before him. My Hindu friends! how is it that you can believe a thing when it comes out of an Indian; whereas when the author is one wearing a white body you pooh-pooh it? This is against your so much spoken of "toleration" of Hinduism. The wonderful spiritual science expounded by the ancients is just coming out again to the world. It is now but a child and the popular mind cannot even imagine of such a science. I shall only refer you to Bruno, Galileo, Socrates and others; and how what was condemned by the people once as fraud and humbug turned out to be nothing but 'truth' afterwards. An astronomer to be condemned by one who does not know anything of astronomy!

I shall now state how it is possible for one to see things beyond this world. The "Will" of Schopenhauer, the 'Unknown and Unknowable' of Herbert Spencer, the 'Oversoul' of Emerson, the 'Good' of Plato, the 'Substantial' of Spinoza, the Transcendental-Thing-in-itself' of Kant, the 'Universal Substance' of Haeckel, the 'Brahman' of the Hindus and 'God—the Holy Ghost' of the Christians—this substance named differently by different thinkers is something unimaginable and has Its sway everywhere. If a man can believe in a mind of his own, why not in a big 'Mind.' No Hindu can deny the existence of a science by which the man's mind is possible to be merged in that 'Mind.' Then the science has no difference between a European and a Hindu. If one by his tiresome exertion could give such great propensities to the individual mind as to merge in the Supreme, is it impossible to know things anywhere in the Universe which are records in the bosom of the 'Universal Will'? The people will know these things better after a few years. Till then be patient, and do not slander honest and earnest men and women. You may ask me why these persons who allege to have wonderful powers do not perform some miracles and convince the people. "They are not bound by your laws. They have to please Greater Ones." This is all what I can tell you. Remember the question put to Jesus on the Cross—"If thou art the Son of God come down, &c." Do not also forget His advice "Judge ye not others that ye may not be judged by them."—Yours, etc

AN IMPARTIAL HINDU.

FUTURE OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, M[illegible]

The Government of India address the Secretary of subject of the future mercial Intelligence it is expected that t to the Chambers followed.

THE BERLIN WEDDING.

WELCOME TO FOREIGN ROYALTIES.

CORDIAL RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, May 20.

The semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" welcomes the illustrious wedding guests, especially King George and Queen Mary and the Tsar. The journal adds that though only attending a family ceremony, this evidence of cordial relations of the three Monarchs constitutes a valuable guarantee for the continued security and undisturbed progress of the nations of Europe.

KAISER'S GIFT TO HIS DAUGHTER.

BERLIN, May 21.

The "Lokalanzeiger" states that the Kaiser's principal wedding gift on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter will be the proclamation of Brunswick as an independent Duchy, with Prince Ernst August and Princess Victoria Luise as the first reigning sovereigns.

END OF A HISTORICAL FEUD.

The City of Hanover will signalise the termination of the feud between the Guelphs and the Hohenzollerns by presenting the bride with a magnificent necklace of pearls.

ENGLISH FEELING FOR GERMANY.

LONDON, May 21.

Mr. J. A. Pease, President of the Board of Education, speaking at the Mansion House yesterday, said the time had arrived when we could say that, as a nation, we were just as friendly towards Germany as towards any other nation; and we valued the reciprocity of that feeling.

KING GEORGE'S ARRIVAL.

A SPLENDID RECEPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, May 21.

The King and Queen arrived here at 11-30 this morning.

The Emperor and Empress with many members of the Imperial Family and dignitaries of the Court and State awaited them at the station, the reception being brilliant.

A procession was then formed. Their Majesties drove through streets lined with troops to the Palace, everywhere receiving ovations from vast crowds.

The weather is splendid.

THE PARDONED OFFICERS.

ON THEIR WAY HOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, May 21.

Lieutenant Trench and Mr. Stewart left Glatz this morning for Berlin, whence they proceed to England. They were accompanied by a German officer.

ARMY SENSATION IM CANADA.

RESIGNATION OF CHIEF OF STAFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

Major-General Mackenzie, Chief of the Staff of the Canadian Militia, has resigned in consequence of a disagreement with Colonel Samuel Hughes, the Minister of Militia and Defence. The resignation has caused a sensation in Canada and is compared with the Dundonald episode in 1904.

CONFLICTING RUMOURS.

The Canadian Liberal papers are responsible for the statement that Major-General Mackenzie's resignation is due to friction. It is believed, however, that it is due to the offer of an important military position in England.

Colonel Crowe, head of the Military College, Kingston, has also resigned his post, in order to accept a position on the Staff in India.

DEATH OF STANDARD OIL FOUNDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

The death is announced of Mr. Henry Flagler, one of the founders of the Standard Oil Company, and the pioneer of the development of Florida.

THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

MUTINOUS FRENCH SOLDIERS.

A SERIES OF INCIDENTS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 20.

A demonstration somewhat similar to those at Tour and Belfort occurred at Reuilly among two regiments, yesterday evening, while a band was playing in the barracks' square. The non-commissioned officers succeeded in speedily suppressing the outbreak. The Government is sending a special commissioner to investigate all these incidents. The ringleaders will be severely punished.

MACON, May 21.

A hundred soldiers of the 134th Infantry yesterday paraded the streets shouting "Down with Three Years Service," and singing the "Internationale." They refused to obey an officer who endeavoured to induce them to disperse. The men eventually returned to barracks. There was no disorder.

BANISHED TO ALGERIA.

LONDON, May 21.

The ringleaders at Toul and elsewhere in demonstrations against Three Years' Service will be drafted forthwith into the disciplinarian battalions in Algeria.

BATTLESHIP COLLISION.

COURT-MARTIAL AT DEVONPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

A Court Martial at Devonport has acquitted Captain Gaunt of culpability in connection with the collision between the battleship Centurion and the Italian steamer Derna off Portland in December. The Court Martial will now try Lieutenant Boyes, officer of the watch.

LIEUT. BOYES ACQUITTED.

LONDON, May 21.

The Devonport Court-Martial has reprimended Lieutenant Boyes for hazarding his ship by default, but has acquitted him on the charge of neglect.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN.

STOCKHOLDERS' PROSPECTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

At a meeting of the Bengal and North-Western Railway the Chairman estimated that if the Government acquires railways in 1932, ordinary stockholders will receive between Rs. 180 and Rs. 200 for each 100 rupee share, but if it is decided to run the lease till 1982 they will receive Rs. 160 to Rs. 180.

FOR PROMOTING ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

ALBERT MEDAL AWARDED TO THE KING.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 21.

The Royal Society of Arts has awarded the Albert medal for distinguished merit in promoting arts and manufactures of commerce to King George in recognition of His Majesty's efforts to become personally acquainted with the social and economic condition of the various parts of his Dominions.

NEW ISSUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

A Royal Mail Steam Packet Company issue of £1,200,000 ordinary stock is impending at a price of 112½.

The "Times" understands that the Southern Punjab Railway is about to issue £500,000 4 per cent. debentures at a price of 95.

NEW FRENCH SUBMARINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHERBOURG, May 20.

The French submarine Gustave Zede was launched to-day. Its displacement is 800 tons on the surface and 1,100 when submerged.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PORT SAID, May 21.

The P. and O. liner Arabia has shipped £150,000 gold for India.

GERMAN ARMY BILL.

PEACE STRENGTH TO BE RAISED.

COMPLETE SCHEME APPROVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, May 20.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag has agreed to the Army Bill, and has adopted provisions increasing the number of battalions of the foot artillery from forty-eight to fifty-five, engineer battalions from 33 to 44, and battalions of communication troops from 18 to 31. Consequently, apart from reducing the increase of cavalry regiments demanded by the Government from six to three, the Committee has approved the complete scheme for raising the peace strength of the Army to 661,000 men.

RAILWAY RETURN TICKETS.

INTERPRETATION OF THE WORD "DAY."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, May 21.

A suit of unusual interest to the travelling public brought by the Railway against a passenger has been dismissed with costs by Mr. Murphy, District Judge, Sukkur.

It appears that on the 22nd ultimo at 7 p.m. the passenger in question purchased 2½ intermediate class return tickets from Sukkur to Allahando Sand available for six days. Now, according to rule 74, of the Coaching Traffic the interval between the time of issue and the midnight o fthe same day counts as one day so that, according to the above interpretation of the word "day", the return journey should have been completed by the midnight of 27th idem. The passenger, however, commenced his return journey from Allahando Sand on the night of the 27th and got to Sukkur on the 28th at 6-15 a.m.

ZEMINDARI DISPUTE.

ADOPTED SON'S TITLE QUESTIONED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 21.

A claim for 25 lakhs or its value has been instituted in the Alipore Sub-Judge's Court by Rai Hari Charan Chowdhery Bahadur and Lalit Mohin Chowdhery against Rai Jatindra Nath Chowdhery, Zemindar of Taki and his nephew.

The plaintiff claims to be the great-grandfather's grandson of the Munshi Babu of Taki, and his case is that on the death of the latter without issue fifty years ago, the zemindari devolved upon his widow, and upon her death he became the sole heir to it. The first defendant, he said, claimed the estate as an adopted son of the Munshi Babu, and he now contested the adoption, not having been able to do so before for lack of means.

ARMY DIVISIONAL COMMANDS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, May 21.

Postings to the Divisional Commands in India have now been completed and the moves of Sir Robert Scallon to Lucknow and of Major-General Pilcher to Burma will be carried out in due course.

Sir Bryan Mahon will vacate Lucknow on the 15th August and this vacancy on the establishment falls to Major-General Anderson who will go to the Meerut Division.

Out of the ten Divisional Commands only one, i.e., Sir John Woon, will be due to retire next year, and it will not be until 1916, that any fresh run of promotions will take place. In that year no less than six vacancies will occur, one half of these being in the British Service.

Among the General Officers Commanding the Brigades the flow of promotions will be more even, though only three vacancies will occur within the next six months.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, May 21.

Moderately heavy rain has continued in Northern India, chiefly in South-east Punjab, East Rajputana, the United Provinces, Central India, Bengal and Assam.

A few showers occurred in Burma and in the south of the Peninsula.

The largest falls are Slipper Island and Mergui one inch each; Dibrugarh two; Sibsagar three; Calcutta one; Hazaribagh one; Mymensingh two; Darjeeling and Mukteswar one and a-half each; Gorakhpur, Cawnpore, Mainpuri and Ludhiana one each; Ambala three-quarters; Kotah one and a-half; Neemuch two; Indore one; and Sutna three-quarters.

The pressure distribution is becoming less favourable to rain in Northern India, but disturbed weather is likely to continue for a day or two.

The temperature remains low over the northern and central parts of the country.

Forcast.—Rainfall in Northern and Central India.

PEACE DELAYS.

MORE MODIFICATIONS PROPOSED.

DR. DANEFF'S VIEW.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 21.

Reuter states that the Conference of Ambassadors yesterday were unanimous with regard to the necessity of the Allies signing the preliminary treaty of peace immediately, prior to the discussion of questions which are reserved for the decision of the Powers.

At a meeting of the delegates of the Allies yesterday it was agreed, after prolonged discussion, to draft modifications of the preliminaries of peace which will be submitted to the Powers to-day.

Dr. Daneff, the Bulgarian delegate, did not suggest any modifications. He urged the necessity for the immediate signing of peace.

AUSTRIA'S MILITARY BILL.

VIENNA, May 21.

Chevalier de Zaleski, the Austrian Minister of Finance, has informed the Budget Committee that the extraordinary military measures since November have cost Austria, excluding Hungary, £6,959,000 sterling.

DJAVID PASHA'S TROOPS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 21.

Two thousand sick and wounded of Djavid Pasha's army have returned here from Valona by sea. The men are half-starved. Twenty-two of them died on the voyage from exhaustion.

SKUTARI.

SKUTARI, May 21.

The International Force is installed in barracks. All the men are in good health. Measures are being taken to organise wireless and other public services.

SERVIA DEMANDS GUARANTEES

Reuter is informed that Servia's view is that the decisions of the Ambassadors upon matters vitally important to Servia are not sufficiently binding. She desires guarantees before signing the peace preliminaries that the decision to give her a port on the Adriatic with railway communication through Albania will be effective.

It is understood that Sir Edward Grey has given satisfactory assurances on this point.

BURMA BANK.

REFERENCE BEFORE FULL BENCH.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, May 21.

Mr. Giles to-day continued his arguments on behalf of Clifford and Strachan in the Bank of Burma reference before the Full Bench. Having referred to the main points in the evidence counsel went on to refer to the addition of that portion of the charge (referred to by Mr. Justice Twomey) relating to keeping the bank open knowing it to be insolvent. Counsel said it was a matter of importance only for this reason. As far as the balance-sheet and report were concerned the question was whether these contained false statements, that is, false to the knowledge of the accused, and that was the question that must be decided by the facts that existed and the facts that were known to the accused at that time, and it seemed to counsel, with all respect to Mr. Justice Twomey's ruling, that, as far as that portion of the case was concerned, the evidence of subsequent events would be irrelevant, but the moment the charge was altered by the addition of the new act of deceit of a later date, running right up to November 9th then of course as long, as the charge stood in that form, he could not object to the evidence of events upto November 9. There was no evidence on record which could justify this portion of the charge either at the time it was made or when the trial concluded.

The hearing will be continued to-morrow.

LAHORE BOMB.

SEARCH FOR THE CULPRIT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, May 21.

Some high officers of the Criminal Investigation Department have arrived from Simla in connection with the bomb incident.

Mr. Wallace, Deputy Inspector-General, Mr. Stead, Superintendent of Police, and a few Indian officers of the Criminal Investigation in co-operation with the local police are making enquiries to find out the culprit.

Yesterday's proposed meeting took the shape of a private conference. The idea is, says the "Civil and Military Gazette", to postpone the holding of all public meetings till some future date when such excitement as may have been caused, has entirely disappeared.

BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

MUTUAL CONCESSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, May 21.

Prominence is given here to an article by Mr. Arthur Dix, the publicist, which says that a far-reaching agreement between Great Britain and Germany is pending under which great Britain in return for concessions in connection with the Baghdad Railway will accord Germany a prominent economic position in Central Africa, including the Belgian and Portuguese colonies.

ENGLISH MAIL CONTRACT.

EXTENDED FOR ONE YEAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

It is understood that the English Mail contract with the P. and O. Company, which is due to expire in 1915, has been extended to 1916 to enable a full discussion of the future contract.

"KESARI" DEFAMATION CASE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, May 21.

The defamation suit filed by Mr. Mahajan against Mr. Kelkar, editor of the "Kesari," and others came up for hearing before the City Magistrate this morning.

Messrs. Sathe and Apte appeared for the complainant. The accused were defended by Messrs. Gupte and Dharap.

The complainant, who was examined by Mr. Apte, detailed the circumstances which led to his filing the suit, and showed how his marriage was misrepresented to be "Sagotra" and "Sapravara" when it was not so.

It appears that the complainant about 10 years ago married a girl whom the Brahmins of the City considered it was illegal for him to marry, as she belonged to the same "gotra" or sect as himself. They accordingly excommunicated him. He appealed to the Swami of Shankeswar alleging that the girl was adopted by a man of another "gotra" and so the objection did not stand. He performed certain penances and the Swami issued a mandate to the Brahmins readmitting him to the caste. This mandate was published in the "Kesari" of the 22nd April, 1913.

A week later there appeared in the "Kesari" a letter signed by the last three accused, Shastri Vaikar of Wai, Khowgelkar Shastri and Sawlaram Chintaman Devi Shastri, which among other things stated that the marriage was illegal and that the Swami should not encourage such unlawful marriages. This letter the complainant urged injured him in other's reputation and caused the postponement of his daughter's marriage.

After the examination of Shrimant Gadre and Mr. Kedaonkar the case was adjourned till to-morrow morning.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

THE DUKE WESTMINSTER'S ADVOCACY.

The Duke of Westminster, presiding over a National Service League meeting at Chester on April 28, said that National Service should be put beyond the pale of party politics. The question should be settled by the common sense of the people. Lord Roberts, after sixty years in the Army, instead of taking his repose, was doing all in his power to help his King and country, and to explain to the English people the danger we incurred by being in such a state of unpreparedness for war. After explaining Lord Roberts's scheme, the Duke said that by this means the manhood of the country would be in a position to take its place in defence of the country. National Service would improve the physique of the country. All young men, irrespective of class or anything else, would be bound to go through the mill. Lord Willoughby de Broke said that what we wanted was more national politics and less party politics. He urged them not to accept any candidate for Parliament until he was sound about National Defance, and the means of carrying it out. It was lamentable when the country was in such frightful danger, and European politics were in such acute tension, that the columns of the newspapers should be taken up with an inquiry into the investments of Cabinet Ministers. He would say just the same if they were Conservative Ministers. The leaders of both parties on the Front Benches were not the people to settle this matter. Both parties were afraid of the principle of compulsory military training. They were standing by looking at one another to see who was going to move first. If there was no chance of invasion owing to the Navy being so strong, what was the good of spending all these millions on a Territorial Army? If, however, we were going to spend so much on Territorials, let us have the Territorial Army properly trained, manned, and officered before and not after a European war broke out.

CHINESE LOAN.

ISSUE OF 25 MILLIONS.

FINANCIAL OPINION IN LONDON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 20.

A Chinese loan of twenty-five millions sterling was issued to-day at 90, under the title of the 5 per cent. Reorganisation Gold Loan of 1913. The list closes at the latest on the 23rd instant. £7,416,680 has been issued in London, of which, the prospectus states, three millions has been applied for and will be fully allotted.

LONDON, May 21.

The Chinese loan has been closed. It has been over-subscribed to a large extent and is now quoted at one premium, sellers.

The "Standard" in an financial article to-day says that the fact that Yuan-Shih-Kai should have succeeded as well as he has done in reorganising affairs after the revolution, notwithstanding the chaotic conditions of finance and the need for fresh money, says much for his administrative capabilities. The fact that the loan will be used only for reorganisation and administrative purposes, should vastly strengthen his position.

The article dwells on the strenuous efforts of the five Governments to safeguard the interests of investors, both in the immediate and in the more remote future, as is shown in the letter from the Foreign Office accompaying the Prospectus of the Chinese loan, stating that the Chinese Government declared the contract to be a binding engagement on themselves and their successors. His Majesty's Government, says the Prospectus, have taken note of this declaration and concur with the view expressed therein. The Governments of the other four Powers have addressed similar letters to the groups in their respective countries who are issuing the loan.

The "Times" says that the Chinese reputation for honesty in international agreements with regard to the loan and the fact that the various Governments have taken note of the loan contract and Concur with its binding effect on the Chinese Government and their successors renders the indefinite character of the particular revenues on which the loan will be secured a less serious matter.

NEW DELHI.

MR. BEGG'S PLEA FOR INDIAN ARCHITECTURE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 21.

An interesting report on modern Indian architecture has been prepared by Mr. Gordon Sanderson, of the Archaeological Department.

Mr. J. Begg, Consulting Architect, has contributed an introductory note on the development of Indian architecture in the course of which he touches on new Delhi.

He writes: "Our declaration of architectural policy could take no more suitable form than that of the manner of design we adopt for new Delhi. Our forefathers of a hundred years ago sounded a certain note in the design of the earlier buildings of Calcutta. But that note has, I think it must be admitted, dwindled too often to a sorry sqwake in the later examples in the same city. Is it not arguable that this decadence was due to the keynote being out of tune with any indigenous tradition? It was something of the nature of a revival—exotic, fortuitous—we introduced into India. It would be a fitting thing if the architectural note we sound in our new capital were to type the reawakened India for the present and the future. In this matter practical and economical considerations seem to me to join hands with those which are artistic and sentimental. We have got our art. Why waste it? We have got our craftsmen. Why employ them on work for which they have small aptitude? There is nothing as I have already said in an Indian manner of design that makes it costly. Indeed, my own experience goes to prove that the costliest manner of buildings in India is a renaissance or classical one. Again why should a western manner be held to type most fittingly the spirit of the Government of India? Why should the style of our capital be such as to express most strongly those alien characteristics in the administration which every year tend more and more to disappear, and lastly why sound again a note that is sure to dwindle into decadence as it has done before, rather than one more likely to be worthily sustained by the future generation of indigenous architects for whose advent we might well make it our duty to prepare."

Mr. John Greg, the Unionist candidate for the Nuneaton Division, has returned from the South of France, where he has been recuperating after a severe illness. It will, however, be several months before he is able to resume his political campaign.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY.

THIRTY-ONE PERSONS ARRESTED.

MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY ON MONDAY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 21.

In connection with the Barisal conspiracy case, all the accused have not yet been arrested. It is said that warrants have been issued against forty-two persons, but the police have up to now succeeded in arresting some thirty-one and are trying to apprehend the rest. The police enquiry is not yet complete, and they are busy collecting incriminating evidence from a mass of documents seized during the house searches. Those who have been already arrested will be placed before the magistrate on the 26th, but it is presumed that regular trial will not begin so long as there is hope of the others being arrested.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Govind Rama and Jeewaji Noorbhoy with house breaking and theft of cash, ornaments and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 668.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 12th instant the complainant Hakim Habibshah locked up his room in Jambli Moholla and went out to see a friend. On his return in the evening he found the lock on the door had been forced open and the property missing. The same afternoon the second accused was going along Belasis Road accompanied by a cooly carrying a bundle. He was stopped on suspicion by a policeman on duty and asked to show the contents of the bundle, whereupon he tried to run away but was pursued and arrested. The bundle contained part of the complainant's property and also a jemmy. It was further alleged against the accused, who have a number of aliases, that they broke into the complainants room and stole the property. The first accused kept the jewellry and cash as his share and gave the wearing apparel to the second accused. The first accused pleaded not guilty, saying he knew nothing of the theft. The second accused pleaded guilty. The further hearing was adjourned.

20 M.P.'S INVITED TO AUSTRALIA.

FREE PASSAGES ROUND THE WORLD.

The feature of the first annual meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association (United Kingdom branch), held in mail week at the House of Commons, was the reading by the Speaker of a cablegram from the Members of the Australian Commonwealth inviting 20 Members of the British Parliament to visit Australia this year. The message intimated:—

Round the world passages provided; Prime Minister and State Premiers will extend official welcome and courtesies.

The Speaker moved a resolution thanking the Commonwealth for the invitation, and instructing the British Executive Committee to take steps to arrange the visit. This was seconded by Mr. Balfour and carried unanimously.

The Speaker mentioned that the association (which was non-party) originated at the Coronation, and its main objects are to establish machinery providing for exchange of information, introductions, hospitality, travel facilities, and Parliamentary privileges between the Members of Parliament visiting the various countries of the Empire.

He was glad to have been able to grant certain privileges to the oversea Members of Parliament visiting Westminster, but he was somewhat ashamed when he considered some of the great privileges and advantages which were offered to British Members when they went to oversea Legislatures how little he could. "But," he said, "their dwellings are altogether more spacious than ours, and I am limited by the want of space, not by the want of will."

BANGALORE POLICE OFFICER SENTENCED.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, May 21.

Jamadar Narasingrao, of Tiptur, in Tumkar District was convicted on two charges of wrongfully confining one Mylamma, wife of Rangadama, and attempting to outrage her modesty, and was sentenced by the Taluk Magistrate to imprisonment till the rising of the court and a fine of Rs. 50 on each count. The fine was paid.

It is said that Mylamma went after her calf which strayed into the Jamadar's house and was locked up by him.

An appeal has been lodged before the District Magistrate of Tumkar. The convicting Magistrate is the Jamadar's own immediate superior, being the head of the Taluk police.

BOREGAON SMASH.

TELEGRAPH INSPECTOR ON TRIAL.

ASSISTANT STATION MASTER'S EVIDENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

AKOLA, May 21.

The trial of Mr. J. C. Collins, Telegraph Inspector, commenced to-day before Major T. C. Plowden on a charge of endangering the safety of persons by a rash or negligent act or omission under section 101 (C) of the Indian Railways Act.

Mr. James, Superintendent, Government Railway Police, conducted the prosecution. The accused was not defended.

His Honour explained to the accused that as he had taken cognizance of the case, under section 190 (C) of the Criminal Procedure Code, the accused had a right to ask for the transfer of his case to any other Court as provided under section 191 of the same Code. The accused had no objection to be tried by His Honour.

Questioned by the Court the accused said his full name was James Collins. He was thirty-seven years of age and was Irish by nationality, being born in the County of Perth, and of Irish parentage. He joined the Army in May 1898. He was in the 23rd Southern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery, in which he served for eight years with the colours. He had his "small book" in his possession.

His Honour said that he was satisfied that the accused was a European British subject. Under section 451 of the Code, the Court, explained to the accused, that he had a right to claim to be tried by a jury, and asked him if he wished to be tried by a jury.

The accused said he did not claim to be tried by a jury, but in other respects he claimed to be tried as a European British subject.

The Court accordingly proceeded to hear the case against Mr. Collins under the special provisions, except those relating to trial by a jury, of Chapter 33 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The effect of this procedure would be, as provided by section 446 of the Code, that the Magistrate shall not pass any sentence other than that of imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or of a fine which may extend to Rs. 2,000 or both.

Superintendent W. Kirkham, of the Akola police and Keshav Narsing, District Nazir, gave evidence which was the same as given by them in the previous case.

INSTRUMENT OUT OF ORDER.

Atmaram Pandurang, Assistant Station Master, Katepurna, examined by Mr. James said that on the 30th April he was on duty at Katepurna from 12 midnight to 12 noon. The 322 up goods train arrived at Katepurna when he was on duty, and he asked "is line clear" to Boregaon. The latter acknowledged it and the witness gave the "obstruction danger signal" which also Boregaon acknowledged. After these operations the witness turned the handle of his block instrument from vertical to horizontal-right and obtained a ball from the instrument which was ball No. 2 and which he sent to the driver of the goods train. The train then left Katepurna. After that the 356 passenger train arrived at Katepurna and the witness gave Boregaon the "is line clear" signal for that train. Boregaon accepted it. The witness then gave the "obstruction danger signal" which was also acknowledged. The witness then turned the handle of the instrument and obtained another ball, which was ball No. 7. He gave that ball personally to the driver of the passenger train. The train then left for Boregaon. The witness heard of a collision at about 8 a.m. on 30th April while he was on duty. No one came to inspect the block instrument during the time the witness was on duty on that day. On 25th April the accused Collins and an overseer came to Katepurna and opened the Boregaon side instrument. The witness could not say what they did with the instrument. Another overseer came on 28th April. He also opened the same instrument, but the witness could not say what he did. The witness did not remember if he had reported that his instrument was out of order on the 25th but on the 28th he made a report by telegram at 6 a.m. to the effect "Boregaon side block instrument out of order handle not turning." The telegram was sent to the Maintenance Telegraph Inspector, Overseer and Batteryman. At about 11 the same day he intimated by a telegram to the same three addresses that the instrument was allright.

The witness did not keep a key of the instrument.

Cross-examined by Collins the witness said he possessed a certificate showing that he was qualified to work the block-instruments for train signalling. After the 322 goods train had entered the section for Boregaon the witness turned the handle of his instrument from horizental-right to vertical. Had he not turned it he could not have obtained the second ball taken for the passenger train. The witness did not send to Boregaon any cancellation message after the up goods train had entered the section. He got the "train out of section" signal for the goods train from Boregaon which he clearly understood and acknowledged, but at that time he did not notice to which side the needle of his instrument deflected. The witness was aware of the rule 3, clause (G).

Re-examined, the witness said after he got the "train out of section" signal for the goods train from Boregaon he turned the handle of his instrument and not before that.

"I CANNOT EXPLAIN."

Court: You now know that the goods train never reached Boregaon. Then how do you account for your machine giving you two balls? The ball you gave to the goods train was not put in the Boregaon instrument. Can you explain?—No sir; I cannot explain the question.

Can you account for Boregaon sending you the message that the goods train had arrived there whereas as a matter of fact that train had never reached Boregaon?—No sir.

ENGINE DRIVER'S EVIDENCE.

Munchershaw Sorabji, an engine driver, examined said he was the driver of the 322 up goods on 30th April. He took charge of the train which had started from Nagpur, at Badnera on 29th April with orders to leave at 8-20 p.m. The train actually left Badnera at 10 p.m. The scheduled time for leaving Badnera was 5-35 p.m. so the train was four hours and twenty-five minutes late in starting. The train arrived at Katepurna at 3-46 a.m., late by 5 hours and 15 minutes. The witness got the correct line clear ball at Katepurna to enable him to start for Boregaon. The number of the ball was 2. The witness never reached Boregaon. He was held up over thirty minutes. He was stopped by the outer Boregaon signal being at danger. The witness specially looked at his watch when his train was stopped because he knew that the time for the passenger train was up and that the goods train was running ahead of the passenger train. The time when his train stopped was 4-23. After about thirty minutes both the outer and home signals were lowered for the witness to get into the station. The witness did not mark the time when the signals were lowered. The witness made preparations to start but when he attempted to start he could not. He put his lever back and backed the train about a yard and a half and then put the lever in the foregear when he suddenly got a start from the back. Stopping his train at once and leaving the fireman in charge of the engine the witness went to the rear of the train to see what had occurred when he found that the passenger train had collided with his train. The ball was with him which he handed to the police at Boregaon the same evening.

Cross-examination reserved.

John O'Brien Conroy, engine driver, said he was the driver of the 356 up passenger. He took charge of the train at Badnera and reached Katepurna at 4-53 a.m. He got at Katepurna the line clear ball no. 7 to proceed to Boregaon. The witness left Katepurna for Boregaon at 4-55, but he did not reach that station as his train collided with the goods train at mileage 375. He handed over the signal ball to the Police Sub-Inspector at Boregaon at 3 p.m. the same day.

The cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

Mr. James Barton, District Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, produced block books of Boregaon, Katepurna, Murtizapur and Yavalkhed stations.

Abdul Latif Hisamudin, Telegraph overseer, said he came to Shegaon on the 23rd April to act for an overseer who was ill and remained there till the 26th April. He went to Katepurna on duty on the 26th idem with Collins. They travelled by the morning passenger and reached Katepurna at about noon. Collins opened the Boregaon side instrument at Katepurna. He first opened the front portion of the machine and told witness to remove the relay from top to bottom and to tighten the screws of the handle, which witness did. Collins then shut the front door and opened the lid of the back case and told witness to clean the commutator springs and tighten all the screws he might find loose. Witness did that and the lid was closed. Collins then tested the instrument.

Cross-examined, witness said he was told by Collins to take out the line contact spring which he did. The "tumbler dog" had been removed at some previous time and Collins told witness to fix it on, which witness did. Collins then made a test and found that the hand would not turn freely and told witness to file a certain portion, which witness did. It was then that the back lid was closed and the instrument tested by Collins and was found to work properly.

In answer to the Court, the witness said that he did not know every way of testing an instrument. Witness did not remove the locking pawl, but pointed out to Collins that it was not lying straight but deflected towards the drum. Collins then unscrewed it and replaced it. All that was done before the instrument was tested.

The instrument was only tested once and that was the last thing done. Collins extracted one or two balls from the instrument during the process of testing. Witness understood that if the handle could be turned from either horizontal position to vertical without a ball being inserted into the instrument, there must be something wrong with the locking pawls. Witness's pay was Rs. 25 per month.

Bernard Nicholas, a Native Christian at present unemployed, said he lived at Shegaon. He was employed as Telegraph overseer in the G. I. P. Railway and had put in six years' service. His pay was Rs. 40 per month. He was the Overseer of Shegaon District, in which Katepurna was situated. He was dismissed on the 17th instant. He was on duty from the 25th to 30th April. On the 28th, witness was called to Katepurna by the Station Master. On receiving a message witness went to Collins who told him to go and see if the "tumbler dog" was giving trouble and if so, to take it out and put it on one side. Witness arrived at Katepurna about 11 a.m. the same day and opened the back lid of the Boregaon side instrument finding the "tumbler dog" giving trouble. Witness removed it. Witness then tested the instrument and found it was working correctly. The fault in the instrument was that the handle could not be brought back to a vertical position from the horizontal, though balls were put into it to unlock it. That was due to the "tumbler dog" obstructing the handle. After removing the "tumbler dog," witness tested the instrument and found it correct. The witness gave the testing beats, sixteen in number, to Boregaon before he made his test and so obtained the necessary electric current. Witness brushed, cleaned and oiled the instrument. He tested the defect caused by the wrong working of the "tumbler dog" only. He also tried the handle to see if it would turn freely without getting any current from Boregaon and found that the handle was not turning and was therefore all right. Witness cleaned the locking pawl but did not remove it. He did not tighten any screws in it.

By the Court:—"Do you know the rules of testing this instrument"? "Yes, I know the testing rules".

The Court:—"Have you got a copy of rules for testing instruments? No, we are not supplied with them."

The Court:—"Can you test this instrument for every kind of faults? Yes."

The Court:—"How many ways this instrument can go wrong? Many ways; I do not know in how many, but I can test it for every defect."

On being given his deposition to read over witness said he could test only for faults which had occurred.

The Court:—How do you reconcile the statement just made that you "can test only for the fault which has occurred" with the statement that I turned the handle to see if it would turn freely without getting any current from Boregaon?—The test for the handle is always made as a matter of course whenever an instrument is visited for any fault on defect.

The case was adjourned till Friday.

BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT.

GOVERNMENT GRANT OF FOUR LAKHS.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

In the Press Note issued on the 6th April 1911 while announcing the grant of a subsidy of Rs. 50 lakhs made by the Government of India to the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, it was observed that the subsidy then sanctioned, taken in conjunction with the assistance to be derived from the contemplated amendment of the Act of Incorporation of the Trust, would enable that body to carry out the programme of improvement schemes which the Government had laid down for it. The contemplated amendments have now been carried out by the City of Bombay Improvement (Amendment) Act I of 1913.

At the time of recording their acceptance of the financial arrangements which have now been brought into operation by the amendment of the Act, both the Municipality and the Trust expressed the desire that the latter body should receive further assistance from Government in the shape of an annual subsidy of Rs. 4½ lakhs in order to enable it to carry out a number of improvement schemes which had been "represented" by the Municipal Commissioner under section 24 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898. A detailed programme of the schemes intended to be carried out under this section, together with accurate estimates of the cost, was called for from the Improvement Trust, but its submission has been deferred by that body pending the result of the enquiries of the Committee appointed by Government to enquire into the question of light and air in dwellings in Bombay. The Governor in Council has in the meantime been pleased to make to the Trust a special grant of Rs. 4 lakhs. It is intended that this amount should be spent by the Trust on experimental measures in the form of the partial demolition of insanitary quarters, the object in view being to demonstrate how far slum improvement can be effected without the extensive acquisition and demolition hitherto resorted to and consequently with less loss, in less time, and with less disturbance of house-owners and their tenants. In carrying out this experiment the Trust will generally abstain from acquiring any houses which they find susceptible of being readily brought into a reasonably sanitary condition, provided that the owners bind themselves to make the necessary structural alterations and to contribute towards the cost of acquiring and demolishing any buildings or parts of buildings which block out light and air from them. The Trust will, by structural alteration or other means, remove the sanitary defects of those houses which it may be found necessary to acquire, and they will then resell such improved houses instead of reselling vacant land as building sites, which is what is usually done under the existing practice of acquiring both houses and land and completely demolishing the former.

EXTRADITION OF HINDU SUSPECT

Sergeant Dyer of the Bombay Police returned yesterday by the B. I. Steamer from Mombasa bringing with him a Hindu, named Vanmali Nathoo under the Fugitive Offenders' Act.

Vanmal, it appears, was suspected in connection with an offence of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 400 and odd belonging to a Hindu cloth merchant and had absconded in December last. He was traced in Mombasa where he had been staying under an assumed name. A prima facie case was then made out and a warrant was obtained for his extradition. He will be placed before a magistrate in due course.

THE HAJ PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

PROPOSED MONOPOLY

BOMBAY MAHOMEDANS' DISAPPROVAL.

Mr. R. McTier, President of the Haj Committee, Bombay, addressed a letter to the President of the Anjuman-i-Islam enclosing a copy of the Government resolution, dated the 6th instant, on the subject of compulsory return tickets for pilgrims to the Hedjaz and requesting him to forward the views of the Anjuman regarding the proposals contained therein. Special attention was invited by him to a particular portion of a letter from the Bombay Government to the Government of India.

The Government resolution, referred to above, required heads of districts and others to ascertain the wishes of the Anjuman regarding the correspondence which was printed as an accompaniment and which dealt with the important and pressing question of the improvement of the deplorable conditions which at present characterised some features of the pilgrim traffic between India and Jeddah. It was stated in the resolution that the aim of Government is to devise means by establishing a system of compulsory return tickets combined with fixity of rates of passage money to avert the suffering which is incidental to the stranding of pilgrims, in a state of absolute indigence, at Jeddah on their return journey.

The letter of the Bombay Government, referred to above, runs as follows:—

I am directed to refer to my letter No. 8959—168-Condl., dated the 28th December, 1912, and paragraph 10 of my letter No. 978, dated the 4th February 1913, on the question of entrusting to a single shipping firm the monopoly of the pilgrim traffic between Bombay and Jeddah subject to conditions as to fixity of passage rates, the adoption of a system of compulsory return tickets, and the introduction of a general improvement in the conditions of the traffic. The Governor in Council has given the most careful consideration to this important question, and he is satisfied that in the interests both of the pilgrims and of Government, it is preferable that any arrangement which may be concluded on the lines indicated above should be with Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company, who, as the present controlling Agents of the Bombay Persia Steam Navigation Company and in their capacity of a local firm of high standing, are in a better position to handle satisfactorily the Indian pilgrim traffic than any outside firm. They are, moreover, the only firm who have approached this Government with a definite offer. The Bombay Government have accordingly discussed with Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company the terms of the offer which they originally made in their letter dated the 25th January last, and are now in a position to place before the Government of India the conditions on which as a result of that discussion the Company are prepared to agree to undertake the monopoly of the pilgrim traffic from the ports of Bombay and Karachi. The Bombay Government recommended the acceptance of the conditions of the agreement as now provisionally arrived at. These are set forth in the following paragraph.

THE CONDITIONS.

(1) The agreement to be for a period of five years, but terminable on the part of Government at one year's notice.

(2) The agreement to extend to Bombay and Karachi at which ports the only ships which will be licensed under the Pilgrim Ships Act will be those put forward by the Company.

(3) Return tickets alone to be issued to pilgrims from these ports.

(4) Maximum rates for tickets to be fixed at present for the first two years; the rates for subsequent years will in no case be lower than these, and Government will consider whether the improved conditions of service do not justify an enhancement.

(5) The maximum rates for the next season, in which the last date of sailing will be the 10th October, to be as stated below (in each subsequent year the dates will be 10 days earlier):—

	Rs.
(a) From the 26th September to the 10th October	160
(b) From the 27th August to the 25th September	140
(c) From the 1st August to the 26th August	120
(d) Before the 1st August	100

(6) Camaran quarantine dues, which are at present included in the price of the ticket, to be in addition to the above rates, but to be paid simultaneously with them.

(7) No brokers to be licensed under Bombay Act II of 1887 so that the Company will not have to pay brokerage. But the Company undertake to maintain and be directly responsible for a staff of agents who will perform all the duties, including those connected with the vaccination of the pilgrims now carried out by the licensed brokers. Such staff to be approved by the Commissioner of Police and each member of it to be certified by him as authorised in this behalf.

(8) Each ticket to carry a guarantee of a return passage from Jeddah within 3½ months of the last date of the Haj, provided the holder thereof presents the return voucher at Jeddah within 2 months of such date.

(9) The Company to arrange to give return passages to pilgrims as far as possible according to priority of date of outward passage and of arrival at Jeddah on the return journey.

(10) Ships to leave for Jeddah within 7 days of the advertised date of sailing, provided that in the case of ships advertised to sail during the period when maximum rates of not more than Rs. 120 are in force, this delay may be extended to 10 days under the authority of the Commissioner of Police and on good cause being shown therefor.

(11) In the case of each holder of a ticket who is certified by the British Consul at Jeddah to have died in the Hedjaz, the Company will, on production of the unused return voucher, pay Rs. 50 to the Commissioner of Police for disbursement to the heirs of the deceased.

(12) Pilgrim ships will, before the commencement of the pilgrim season, undergo a single annual survey in respect of essentials, the inspection before each voyage being confined to a check on alterations in accommodation and equipment.

(13) The Company undertake to despatch at least two ships from Karachi, one between the 10th and the 25th July, the other between the 10th and 25th August (and between corresponding dates in subsequent years). Such ships will have the option of calling at Bombay after leaving Karachi in order to secure a full complement of passagers.

I am to say that the above terms have been provisionally agreed to after careful deliberation between the Bombay Government and the representatives of the Company and have been accepted as satisfactory by the Commissioner of Police. The Governor in Council believes that their acceptance will do much to remove the hardships suffered by Indian pilgrims to the Hedjaz, and will relieve Government and their officers of the embarrassments experienced by them year after year in regulating the traffic on the outward journey and in arranging for the repatriation of the large numbers of indigent pilgrims who remain stranded at Jeddah in the most pitiable circumstances at the close of every pilgrim season.

URGENT PROBLEM.

I am accordingly to urge that the Bombay Government may be authorised to enter into a formal agreement with the Company embodying the terms set forth above. In view of the near approach of the first sailings for the coming pilgrim season, it is most desirable that the Company should be in a position to notify at a very early date (if possible, not later than the 10th May) to pilgrims throughout India their programme of sailings and their schedule of rates, more especially as the latter is graduated with the object of inducing pilgrims to make an early departure and of so preventing a congestion of traffic later in the season. For the same reasons it is important that this Government should, as soon as possible, be in a position to inform the other local Governments concerned of the alterations of the conditions of the pilgrim traffic, and more particularly of the institution of the compulsory return ticket system, so that they in turn may take steps to warn intending pilgrims within their jurisdiction. Failure to take these precautionary measures in time would inevitably result in the arrival in Bombay of large numbers of pilgrims unprovided with sufficient means to purchase tickets under the new conditions, a contingency which might seriously imperil the successful working of the scheme, and would certainly cause much inconvenience and anxiety to the police and municipal authorities of the city. I am therefore to express a hope that the Government of India will be pleased to convey their orders regarding the present proposals with the least possible delay and by telegram.

I am to add, in conclusion, that the Governor in Council is, with a view to immediate action on receipt of the sanction of the Government of India, taking steps to have the terms of the agreement put into legal form.

BOMBAY ANJUMAN MEETING.

To consider the above, a meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, was held yesterday evening in the Anjuman Hall, the President Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail Sobhani being in the chair.

The chairman, after briefly explaining the circumstances under which the meeting was convened, moved the following resolution:—"That the Government of India be thanked for their foresight in giving publicity to this important question of pilgrim traffic and asking the opinion of the Anjuman."

Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor seconded the proposition, which was carried.

The Secretary of the Anjuman, Mr. Hakim Mahomed Dayam then moved "that as recommended by the managing Committee Government be informed that the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay does not approve the idea of giving a monopoly to any shipping Company.

"But, if the Government think it advisable to give the monopoly, the Anjuman would suggest the following modifications:—

"That tenders be invited and other shipping Companies be allowed an opportunity to approach Government on the subject.

"That return tickets be made compulsory on condition that pilgrims be charged at a uniform rate of Rs 120 throughout the season. And that in case any Haji possessing the return ticket died on his or her way back half the passage money he returned to his or her heirs.

"That if any Haji left India with the intention of emigration or if he or she wished to return by another route and not via Jeddah, single ticket he issued to him or her on his or her producing a certificate to that effect from a Justice of the Peace.

"That the purchase of return tickets be made compulsory only to those who wished to return via Jeddah.

"That the return ticket should contain four months' guarantee instead of that of 3½ months after the last day of the Haj.

"That after the Haj, steamers should run on their return passage at least every fortnight and that steamers should contain all the requisite comforts for Hajees."

Mr. Dajum said that the matter had been very carefully considered by the Committee and the resolution was the outcome of those deliberations.

STRONG DISAPPROVAL.

The proposition being seconded, Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji rose to oppose it. He said he objected on principle to a monopoly being granted to any Company. By so doing, they very greatly hampered trade and he was sure that if detailed facts were brought to the notice of the Government, they would not, under any circumstances grant a monopoly. He hoped that the present Governor would follow the precedent set years ago when the Government of Bombay had withdrawn the monopoly granted to a company to run steamers between Bombay and Uran.

He further pointed out that the foresight of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company was most business-like for according to their letter they wished to oust the two principal steamer companies, running their steamers between Bombay and Jeddah within the five years, for which period the monopoly was intended to be given. He observed that if that were done, it would in a very large degree prejudice the trade and other steamer companies, which he was sure would also protest against the intended action of Government, for it would enable Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company to compete and compete most successfully in freight rates. He further pointed out from an extract of a letter of the British Vice-Consul at Jeddah that the rate of Rs. 60, which was now asked for by the Company, was never heard of before. He, therefore, strongly opposed the resolution.

Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor endorsed all that had been said by the previous speaker.

The following amendment was then proposed: "that this meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, strongly disapproves of giving a monopoly to any shipping Company and further it also disagrees with the proposals made by the Government of Bombay in their letter. That the President be requested to inform the President of the Haj Committee accordingly."

After a very lengthy discussion, the amendment was carried and also passed as a substantive proposition.

The meeting then dispersed.

Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor has sent a message to the Viceroy earnestly praying that his Lordship will postpone consideration of the question till next year so that Indian Moslems may have sufficient time to submit their proposals.

POONA MOSLEM PROTEST.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, May 21.

With reference to the enquiry of the Government of India regarding the proposed change of the pilgrim traffic, at a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League held here yesterday, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—That this meeting disapproves of the proposal of the Government to grant a monopoly of the pilgrim traffic to an English firm for five years as well as of the proposed introduction of the system of compulsory return tickets for the Indian Mahomedan pilgrims to the Hedjaz.

THE B. S. N. COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In reference to Mr. Ogston's statement in connection with the report of the interview in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 17th inst. to the effect that I wrongly attributed to him the statement that the fares of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. had been reduced during the last nine years, I can only say that during my interview with him I understood him to make special mention of the cheapness of fares since Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. took over the working of the line nine years ago, as a reason why the unavoidable delays in sailing should be less severely criticised. The rest of Mr. Ogston's statement practically tallies in substance with my report with the exception of the passages in reference to the Konkan sailings. During my interview, Mr. Ogston stated, as he does in his later statement, that in the case of the service on the Konkan coast, where the boats do not carry cargo, the sailings were punctual. I drew his notice, however, to a letter in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" for the 16th instant complaining of the delay in the Mangalore sailings, whereupon Mr. Ogston pointed out that the delays to the Karachi coast boats occasionally caused delays on this line also, as the boats of the fleet were not restricted exclusively either to the Karachi or Konkan run.—Yours etc.,

YOUR REPRESENTATIVE.

"Bombay Chronicle" Office.
May 21st 1913.

M. & S. M. RAILWAY CRISIS.

MEN STILL DETERMINED.

TENSION ACUTE.

The latest reports from all along the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line show that the situation is still serious and that the men still have a fixed determination to strike.

We are informed that the statement in a Bombay morning contemporary to the effect that Rangaswamy had been reinstated is unfounded. Rangaswamy has not been reinstated and the mistake probably arose through his case having been confounded with that of a clerk in the office at Jalarpet named Narayen Rao. Narayen Rao was dismissed for having, it is alleged, used disparaging remarks about his District Traffic Superintendent at a meeting of the Society of Railway Servants at Jalarpet. All the branches of the Society telegraphed to the Agent of the Railway asking for Narayen Rao's reinstatement. We are informed that the Agent, possibly realising the gravity of the situation, reinstated Narayen Rao.

An idea of the strong feeling amongst the men is exemplified by the fact that a railway official, who attempted to attend one of the Society's meetings at Madras, was politely but forcibly told to leave. The men are at present waiting for the General Secretary to return to Madras and the general opinion amongst them is that they would lose nothing by coming out. It is significant that, on a rumour being spread that the General Secretary would arrive in Madras by the Bombay Mail on the 12th instant, a large crowd of the employees assembled on the platform to await his arrival.

It has been rumoured that Mr. A. Burrough-Strange, Chief Engineer of the Railway, who is popular amongst the employees, has been asked to succeed Mr. Anderson as Agent to the Company, but has refused to assume that office until the present dispute has been settled.

BOMBAY WEDDING.

LEE-HUGGETT.

Yesterday at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, a wedding took place between Miss Winifred Huggett, the third and youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Huggett, who have for many years been residents in Bombay, and Mr. D. Lee, of the Bombay Pilot Service, fourth son of Mr. W. A. Lee of Leicester. The wedding was a quiet one owing to a recent bereavement in the family of the bride. The bride who was tastefully dressed in white satin trimmed with lace, and wore a veil and a wreath of orange blossom, was given away by her father. The bride's mother was dressed in a black and white robe, as was her eldest sister. Her second sister, Miss Dorothy Huggett, wore a gown of dove grey satin. Mr. Lee had for his own groomsman Mr. A. B. Deane. The service was attended by a few intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom. As the married couple left the cathedral, Dr. Faulkner played Mendelssohn's Wedding March. The guests returned to Mr. Huggett's bungalow on the Apollo Bunder where a quiet reception was held. In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Lee left for Poona where they will spend their honeymoon.

ART OF DOUBLING CURRENCY NOTES.

Khatao Cooverji, a Khoja grain merchant, has reported to the police that about 20 days ago he tried to raise a loan of Rs. 500 to pay off his debts when he became acquainted with one Damji Ludha, who informed him that he and some of his friends had the art of doubling currency notes and if the complaintant could get notes for Rs. 100 each, they would soon make him a rich man. The complainant thereupon raised Rs. 500 and handed five notes of Rs. 100 each to Damji and four others plus Rs. 69 for the purchase of different chemicals required for the art. They placed the five notes between two glasses covered over with chemicals and tied the lot up in a cloth and instructed him to keep it in a dark place and not to open it till 24 hours had elapsed. The next day these persons called again and told complainant not to open the parcel till they called again. As they did not turn up the complainant opened the parcel and found only burnt paper between the pieces of glass.

Police enquiries are in progress.

Third and worn out? Restore your lost energy—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases your vitality—makes the daily tasks a pleasure—feel fresh when through.

HIGH COURT.

SPECIAL INSOLVENCY SITTING.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah.

AN UNFOUNDED COMPLAINT.

In the matter of Currim Gani, Mr. Davar, for the opposing creditor, applied for a rule nisi for the committal of the insolvent under section 24 (3) of the Act. Counsel said that the insolvent had filed his petition on the 10th April, 1912, and though the Act provided that he should file his schedule within thirty days from the day of his petition, the insolvent had done nothing for thirteen months.

Mr. Justice Shah—I now see that he has filed his schedule on the 30th April.

Mr. Davar—Well then nothing remains to be done. We had no notice of his filing the schedule.

His Lordship made no order on the application.

RE IMAYAT ALI GULAM ABBAS.

Mr. Kapadia, for this insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order. Counsel stated that his client wished to settle with his creditors and wanted to submit a scheme to the Official Assignee.

His Lordship granted the application.

RE VITHALDASS GORDHANDASS SHA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Motiwalla, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for six months. Counsel said that this was the fifth extension but it was necessitated by a reference being made to the Commissioner in a partnership suit against the only creditor of the insolvent. The matter was not likely to finish in time.

His Lordship granted protection order for four months.

RE MORARJI DAYALJI.

Mr. Thucker, for the insolvent, applied for three months' extension of the interim order. Counsel said the insolvent's public examination was finished two months back and he now wanted to proceed further. He had to serve notices of discharge.

His Lordship granted the application.

RE CHIMANLAL NAVRATANLAL.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia, this insolvent's interim order was extended by two months.

RE GORDHANDASS GOCULDASS TEJPAL.

Mr. Davar applied under the rules for the fixing of a day for the insolvent's discharge. Counsel said the insolvent's public examination had now been concluded and his client had obtained a certificate from the Official Assignee.

His Lordship fixed the 16th July.

RE RAGHUNANDRANATH DWARKAPRASAD.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE ARDESHIR DADABHOY GHARIWALLA.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order.

His lordship granted the application.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges:—Gustadji Kharsedji Mistri alias Engineer; Abdul Hussein Rajaballi Daoodi Borah; Dada Miya Abdulla Kazi; Ali Mahomed Adam Memon; Parshotam Govindji Thucker; Khanchand Mulchand; Essa Aba Moonim; Govind Manaji; Dawoo Mahadu Vanjan and another; Issak Cooke and Lawrence Amparo.

His Lordship suspended the discharges of the following insolvents for various periods:—Kedarnath Badrinath Agarwalla; Jagjiwan Nathoo Vania and another; Shamrao Dwarkanath Ajinkya; Edwin Lionel Chitts; Percival Quinn; Essa Aba Moonim; William Rotchell; Abdul Kader Haji Sheik; Ratansi Jiwan Vania; Ramji Keshavji Thucker; Harischandra Sakharam Martin and another; Dinshaw Dadabhoy Chinoy and another; Jamnadass Mulji Thucker; and Vithaldass Govindji.

OPPOSED DISCHARGES.

In the matter of Keshavji Pooja, Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for his client's discharge. Mr. Davar, for the executing creditor Lalji Mensi Ludha, applied for leave to oppose the discharge, for an order revoking the order for summary administration, and for an order directing the public examination of the insolvent.

Mr. Kapadia took a preliminary objection under rule 8. He said, his client was entitled to four clear day's notice of this application but he was not served with the notice until Monday last. Under rule 127 counsel contended that the grounds of opposition should have been filed seven days before the day fixed for discharge. His client had given notice of his application a month ago and Mr. Davar's client had ample time to file his opposition.

Mr. Davar said that the attorneys instructing him had given notice of this application to the insolvent on the 15th May.

His Lordship overruled Mr. Kapadia's objection and said he would hear parties on the merits.

Mr. Davar said that in this matter, the insolvent filed his petition on the 21st August last, the day after the decree for Rs. 9,259 was passed against him. In that suit, the insolvent had raised various false and vexatious defences and his client had to incur costs up to Rs. 11,000 in appeals, reviews and remands. His allegations now were that the insolvent had concealed his property to the extend of Rs. 25,000, and not produced his books of account. The reason why clients did not apply before this was that the insolvent was negotiating a settlement through his friends but he did nothing and now took his client by surprise.

Mr. Kapadia said that the creditor had eight months' time to file his opposition and the excuse put forward was ridiculous. The creditor was represented by attorneys and they must have known that under the Act an insolvent had no right to settle matters personally except through the official assignee.

His Lordship adjourned the hearing of the application for discharge and granted Mr. Davar's application, the matter being thus removed from the summary list and a public examination being directed.

RE JEHANGIR FRAMJI BHUMGARA.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for the insolvent's discharge. Mr. Thucker, for a creditor, Kaliandass and Brothers, applied for an adjournment.

Mr. Kapadia said his client had no notice whatever of this application.

His Lordship adjourned the matter to enable Mr. Thucker to give proper notice.

THE PURPOSE OF THE NOVEL.

"THE LATE MR. H. G. WELLS."

At a meeting of the Manchester Playgoers' Club, held in mail week in the Midland Hall, Mr. Dixon Scott read a paper the title of which was "The late Mr. H. G. Wells," by "the late Mr. Wells." Mr. Dixon Scott meant the early Mr. Wells, the taleteller and keen craftsman, the man who wrote "The Sea Lady" and "The Country of the Blind" and "The Man who could work Miracles"—the man who himself could work miracles, miracles of neatness and polish and bright brevity. The early Mr. Wells was a man who could finish and form a technical shapliness above everything else in the world; who delighted in the glinting niceties of his craft, and who loved life, rejoiced in it tingled at its contact if for no other reason than because it provided him such rattling, such radiant material. The new Wells produced "The New Macchiavilli" which went sagging and fuming, pitching, floundering all over the high seas of contemporary affairs, beating from boy scouts to Tariff Reform, from jerry-building to yellow jounalism, heaving to every now and then to discharge a sullen broadside, now at the University of Cambridge, and now at the National Liberal Club, and now at Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, dragging its poor characters with it and the tale they had to tell right out of their true direction like a pack of unimportant passengers or stowaways used simply as a sort of live ballast. Between this and "The Time Machine" there was a whole series of differences. On the one hand, a book that told a good tale; on the other, a book that carried its tale between its legs—on the one hand, a book that set out to amuse; on the other, one that set out to abuse. The technical lapses in the later books, the ragged edges were the result of a deep spiritual disaffection. Mr. Wells and others, Mr. Galsworthy for instance, Mr. Hewlett, Mr. Belloc, Mr. Chesterton had succumbed to the complaint called "Leaving the world better than you found it." They were all suffering from a conviction of sin—other people's sin. They wanted to set the crooked straight, and in order to do that they had twisted their own work awry—a technical deformity being the first result of a desire to reform.

In the case of Wells the damage was dual. Hatred on the one hand came blurring his sight and jarring his touch, and simultaneously he was seized by a spasm of contempt for mere craftsmanship. At bottom it was all a case of being killed by kindness. The fundamental instinct that sent Wells lashing out and slashing as in these later books was his deep-rooted love of law and order. That was the real irony of his situation—and not of his alone but of Chesterton, of Belloc, of Galsworthy, perhaps, even of Masefield too. It was their very passion for shapeliness that made them indulge in these distortions; it was their instinct for organisation that disregarded their utterances. What was to be done?—who was to fight the plague and restore fiction to her serenity? The reader. There were many ways in which the reader could exercise his influence. He could begin to treat the novel and the novelist with the reverence and the respect they really deserved. The more seriously we took our fiction, the less seriously would it take itself, and the less seriously it took itself the more profound would be the benefit it brought us. "Treat the novelists worthily, realise and admit their power, and you will restore them to their proper levity. Treat them as fribblers, triflers, mountebanks, and they will grow solemn and savage, desert their true trade, and try to extort respect by preaching, to gain dignity by growing indignant."

Asked why he failed to appear when the judgment summons was previously before the court, a debtor at Clerkenwell County Court replied:—"I was summoned to be here at half-past ten; I was summoned to be at Shoreditch County Court at half-past ten, and in the Bankruptcy Court at eleven."

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

THE CASE AGAINST THE "RAILWAY TIMES."

MR. KNIGHT EXAMINED.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, yesterday resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. John Martin, a colour-sergeant of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers, charged Mr. C. H. Rogers, Editor of the "Railway Times" and Mr. S. H. Moffatt, printer and publisher of the same newspaper, with defamation.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Pleader, appeared for the complainant; the first accused was defended by Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Bar-at-law, who was instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors; and Mr. Kolaskar, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the second accused.

Mr. H. J. Knight, Station Superintendent, Victoria Terminus, examined by Mr. Kemp, said that on the forenoon of the 24th February, information was brought to him by Mr. Game that guard Armstead had died suddenly. He did nothing then, because the matter did not concern him and he thought that as the man had died suddenly, perhaps, the Coroner might hold an inquest. At about 2 o'clock Mr. Game came up to him and said a telephone message had been received from some people at Byculla to say that the Coroner had finished with the body and that there was nobody to lay the body out. The witness learnt that Mr. Armstead was a bachelor and had no relations in Bombay. He told Mr. Game to go to Mr. Williamson and ask him to collect as many ticket-collectors as were at the time available, and a train despatcher, and afford every help they possible could. Mr. Game came back to say that the men had gone to Byculla. Then, at the witness's dictation, a telegraphic message was wired to the Adjutant at his office, reporting the death of volunteer Armstead as by this time the witness had found out the deceased was a volunteer. He was called up from his office on the telephone about half an hour or three-quarters of an hour after that. Mr. Williamson was at the telephone. On being asked, Mr. Williamson told him that he had been speaking from the Byculla Fire Brigade Station. Mr. Williamson told him the body had been laid out, but that regarding the volunteer funeral arrangements, he had ascertained that the Adjutant and the Sergeant Major were away from Bombay. The witness particularly inquired from him as to whence he derived this information, and Mr. Williamson said he had been in communcation on the telephone with the Adjutant's office, and the witness remarked that that was definite enough. He (the witness) asked Mr. Williamson to proceed to the complainant, who he thought lived nearby, at Byculla, and tell him that he had been sent by the witness with a message asking him, as the Adjutant and Sergeant Major and Colour-Sergeant Instructor Smith were away from Bombay, to kindly take over the military arrangements. The witness had been told at the station that Mr. Smith was also away. He told Mr. Williamson to be particular to tell the complainant that he had been sent by the witness. He thought Mr. Williamson also told him about Mr. Smith.

COMPLAINANT'S REFUSAL.

Some little time after that he was summoned from his office table to the telephone again, Mr. Game being on the telephone. He had sent Mr. Game to Byculla to see Mr. Binks, the undertaker. Mr. Game told him that the complainant positively declined to undertake the volunteer funeral arrangements. The witness asked Mr. Game if the complainant had been clearly given to understand the position particularly why the witness had been compelled to appeal to him and Mr. Game replied that everything had been explained to the complainant as clearly as possibly could be. He remembered passing a remark on the telephone to Mr. Game that he was surprised to see the attitude the complainant had taken up in the matter. He also remarked that there was nothing left but to telegraph to the Adjutant. He then wrote out the telegram. Preceeding that he sent a preliminary notice to his men that there would be a volunteer funeral in the morning, which he did with the idea of giving them time to get their uniforms ready. He waited in his office till past 6 p.m. constantly inquiring if any telegram conveying instructions had been received from the Adjutant at Igatpuri in answer to his wire. Up to 6 p.m. there was no telegram. He then went for a drive and returned at about 8 p.m. He sent for Mr. Game who was on duty, and asked him if any message had been received and he replied in the negative. He asked if the complainant had been to the station and the reply was again in the nagative. He should have liked very much that notwithstanding his refusal the complainant would have carried out the funeral arrangements as it was his duty to do so. He attended the funeral as a civilian. He was a Colour-Sergeant in the deceased's Company. He was very sorely disappointed with the funeral. If the complainant had helped in the matter, there would certainly have been a better funeral. If he had taken action as the witness had expected him to do in his first communication, certainly there would have been time enough to arrange a better funeral. The witness did not know as to how the band arrangements were made. Apart from the band, it was a matter of a firing party consisting of twelve men, a corporal and a commander and a carrying party of six to eight men. He could provide for the carrying party himself. He thought it would be reasonable to assume that the complainant, whom he knew to be an energetic non-commissioned officer, could have arranged the funeral or made all the free arrangements before bed-time. The complainant could have started to make arrangements at 7 p.m. The witness had never made any funeral arrangements.

SHUFFLING OF RESPONSIBILITY.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vicaji, the witness said he had read the reports of the case in the papers and he found that the complainant had stated that it was not his duty but that of the witness to arrange the funeral, in the absence of Mr. Smith. The complainant had thus tried to shuffle the responsibility to the witness's shoulders. He did not blame the complainant for making the statement because he knew that a drowning man would clutch at a straw. In the absence of Mr. Smith, he (the witness) was the senior non-commissioned volunteer officer and he was in charge of the keys of the armoury in Mr. Smith's absence, and he was to carry out the duties of his senior officer in the latter's absence. He was supposed to do it in regard to his Company individually. As to the complainant's statement about the witness's duties, if it were correct, it would be his (the witness's) duty to make the arrangements for the funeral. There were two obstacles in the way, the men and the band particularly. He would not have attempted to arrange for the funeral without a band. They did without a band in some of the mofussil stations where they had no band, but not in Bombay where they had a band. He would not undertake a military funeral in Bombay unless in its entirety. He expected the complainant to act because the latter was the only instructor attached to their corps, then in Bombay.

Replying to the Court the witness said that the complainant's procedure should have been that he should have gone to the foreman of the engine depot at Byculla and mentioned to him that he wanted a certain number of men for a volunteer funeral and no doubt the foreman would have given him all help he possibly could, and the loco men themselves would have willingly turned out to bury a comrade. He thought the complainant could have got a band himself. He knew that instructors carried out band arrangements. There was no need of their asking the Adjutant in the matter.

Examined by Mr. Vicaji, the witness further said that even after receiving the telephone message from Mr. Game, he expected the complainant to act. He expected him to act up to six o'clock, when he went out for a drive. He thought that if the message sent by him to Sergeant-Major Chance had been delivered to Colour-Sergeant Draycott, who acted in Sergeant-Major Chance's place, Mr. Draycott would have acted, but would have expected the complainant to help him in the matter.

Would you be surprised to learn that it is recorded at the Byculla Fire Brigade Station that on the day in question only one telephone message had been sent to No. 201, which is your office?—I know that I got two telephone messages.

Further hearing was adjourned till 3-30 p.m. to-day.

BARRISTER CHARGED.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

On Friday, before Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, Mr. N. L. Begchi, a Barrister practising at Serampore, was charged by Babu Amorendra Nath Biswas of 11, Moherlolla Lane, Kidderpore, with having cheated him in respect of Rs. 1,000, says the "Englishman."

It was alleged that the accused induced the complainant to part with the sum by promising him a *Nayeb* on the establishment of the Birhnupur Raj Estate in Bankura, and representing himself as manager of the estate with the appointment in his gift.

Babu Nirmol Chandra Singh was prosecuted for aiding and abetting the alleged offence. The second accused being absent, a warrant was issued against him.

The case was adjourned.

There's nothing much to a headache—if you are familar with Stearns' Headache Cure. Convenient to carry, taken in a jiffy, headache gone in another.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

PENSION REGULATIONS.

AMENDED RULES.

The Commissioner in a letter to the Municipal Standing Committee says: As desired by the Standing Committee and the Corporation in their Resolutions Nos. 6120 of 31st January 1912 and 716 of 18th April 1912 respectively, I have the honour to forward herewith draft amendments of Pension Rules prepared in consultation with the Municipal Solicitors. A copy of the Municipal Solicitors' letter of 25th January last, explaining the alterations, &c., suggested by them is also forwarded herewith. In connection with the proposal first dealt with by the Committee, *viz.*, to improve the rules for compassionate allowance (Regulation 22) in order to mitigate the hardship imposed by the present maximum limit, it may be pointed out that while the proposal enhances the maximum limit of the allowance from 12 months' pay under the existing rules to 18 months' pay, it requires a services of 14 years 12 months' salary can be drawn, whereas at present a qualification of 12 years' service only is necessary. This, however, would be a very slight and occasional hardship falling only on those who had completed 12 and had not completed 14 years' service, and in view of the general benefit conferred by the increase in the maximum from 12 to 18 months' salary, I do not think that this point need be regarded. In connection with para. 6 of the Committee's report proposing to admit to the Pension Rules all employes drawing a monthly salary it is only necessary to alter the schedule of servants ineligible to contribute to pension and a draft schedule is accordingly put up herewith as Accompaniment III. Subject to the approval of the Corporation to the foregoing proposal, the Committee wish to make provision for a compassionate allowance to servants drawing less than Rs. 20 per mensem after completion of six months' service and have proposed that a proviso giving effect to this be added to Regulation 22. A draft proviso meeting the wishes of the Committee and approved by the Municipal Solicitors is accordingly sent herewith as Accompaniment IV. In the case of a person who dies during the first year of his service after having completed six months' service the amount of gratuity payable should be determined and I have left this to the discretion of the Standing Committee.

Accompaniment V gives effect to Corporation Resolution No. 716 of 18th April 1912, regarding granting of gratuity to non-pensionable Municipal employes whose services are dispensed with owing to old age.

The last Clause in Regulation 9 appears to require amendment. As the Rule stands, an Officer on leave pays contribution according to the leave allowance drawn by him. An Officer appointed to act for him, if he holds a Municipal appointment, as is generally the case, pays contribution only on his own salary. If, however, an outsider is appointed he has to pay towards the permanent incumbent's pension, from which he will get no benefit. This proves in practice to be a hardship and there does not seem much reason for it. The Municipal Pension Fund does not require the small contributions thus levied, and I think that this provision should be omitted.

The addition to Regulation 12 that the Corporation may sanction the return to a dismissed Officer of the total amount of contribution paid by him is, I venture to think, open to objection. It is stated in the remark column that this will enable the Corporation to deal with the case of every dismissed Officer on its own merits. This can only mean in practice that the Corporation will review the Commissioner's Order of dismissal in each case, because it is obvious that the Commissioner must state his reasons for dismissal. Dismissal is to be regarded as the extreme punishment only to be administered in cases of serious or of continued misconduct and it should be considered as including with it the loss of contribution. If the Corporation think it necessary, I should have no objection to the Standing Committee being authorised to consider applications in such cases, but I consider that debates in the Corporation would be subversive of discipline."

PLANTER'S WIFE SENT TO PRISON.

At the Old Bailey, Mrs. Kathleen Douglas Mayhew, aged 29, described as the wife of a prominent planter and agent in the Malay States, was in mail week indicted with Edward Morgan, 53, commission agent for conspiring to defraud William Owen (Limited) and Mr. Willam Staples Firth, solicitor. It was alleged that Mrs. Mayhew obtained goods from William Owen (Limited) stating that she was the wife of a wealthy Malay States agent, and that a firm of stockbrokers had authority to pay her bills up to £50 monthly, which statement, it was alleged, was confirmed by Morgan in a letter purporting to come from the stock-brokers. The stock-brokers denied knowledge of the letter.

In defence Mrs. Mayhew said she believed that the stock-brokers were acting for her husband, who was in the Malaya States. The prisoners were found guilty and Judge Lumley Smith sentenced Morgan to 16 months' imprisonment with hard labour, and Mrs. Mayhew to four months' imprisonment in the second division.

MALARIA CAMPAIGN.

FILLING IN WELLS.

OBJECTIONS BY RATE PAYERS.

Messrs Dastur and Co., solicitors, have addressed the following letter to the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee, on behalf of Mr. Raoji Vinayekrao Jaggonath Sunkersett, stating that their client was served with a notice requiring him to fill in a large tank situate at Tardeo Road on land appertaining to the Sankersett Temple, and to hermetically cover two wells in the same place, allowing trap-doors to be kept under lock and key, that their client being unable to comply with the requisition, was prosecuted before the Second Presidency Magistrate who adjourned the case to the 8th April, 1913, to enable their client to appeal to the Standing Committee. They state further that their client would be justified in appealing to the Standing Committee for the withdrawal of the prosecution even upon the sole ground of the prohibitive cost of filling in such a large tank that both the temple and the tank have been established for over a hundred years, that the water of the tank as well as of the wells has been used by their client and other Hindus for religious purposes and in connection with ceremonies and worship at the temple, that the carrying out of the requisition would have the effect of closing the doors of the temple and of considerably curtailing the efficiency and sanctity of the temple and the worship therat, that the tank and the wells have been kept scrupulously clean and that they are not situated in the vicinity of any tenement occupied as residence. They add that the tank was thoroughly cleaned, stocked with fish and thereafter inspected by Municipal Officers who found it unobjectionable, and that if any further requisition is made for cleaning the tank now or hereafter, their client is prepared to carry out such a requisition. The letter concludes with a request that their client's case may be re-considered, that the prosecution may be withdrawn and that reasonable and practical measures may be suggested to meet the requirements of the case.

The Commissioner in a letter states "that the tank appears to be a danger to health, as there are many houses near it. It does not seem to be much used for bathing purposes. Both inside the temple and at the tank itself, there is tap water, and the people use the tap water for bathing. The cost of filling in the tank would be considerable, and I think we should agree to bear half the cost. The owner can well afford to bear the remaining cost, in view of the extra land that will thus be given him. The small well is not used for any purpose and it should be filled up or covered. The large well has anopheles in it. Its water is however used for 20 dhobi stones and for this reason I think it may be allowed to remain for another two years, if more fish are placed in it and it is cleaned."

ALBANIAN ASPIRATIONS.

A meeting of the Albanian Committee was held in mail week, at the Grand Hotel, under the presidency of the Hon. Aubrey Herbert, M.P., the Albanian delegates in London being present.

Addressing the meeting, Ismail Kemal Bey, President of the Albanian Provisional Council, said that during all the time that the Albanians were surrounded on every side by the enemies of their country they preserved the hope that they were not forgotten by the people of England, who had always been interested in nations struggling for their liberty and independence. He was intensely pleased to find that his hopes had not been deceived. On behalf of his colleagues of the Provisional Government and his compariots, he thanked the members of the Committee for the efforts they had put forth for the defence of the Albanian national cause. The work which the Committee had undertaken, in addition to helping the revival and development of a people, would promote the interests of the other Balkan nationalities by maintaining the new order of things that had been established, and the balance of power in the Balkan Peninsula.

If the civilised world had resigned itself to a radical change in that part of Eastern Europe, and had shown tolertion for a sanguinary war, its sole reason had been the maintenance of the principle of nationalities, and the equitable distribution of justice to all the Balkan peoples. The Albanians, who constituted the oldest and most important ethnic element in the Balkans, and were the protagonists in the struggle for the right of nationality, hoped to see their efforts crowned with success, and to obtain complete satisfaction for their national aspirations. Unfortunately, their neighbours, intoxicated by victories, now ignored the Albanians' rights, and desired to disinherit them. The Albanians appealed to the equity of the civilised peoples, and particularly to the British nation, to see that this injustice was prevented.

With reference to the memorial of Mr. Khaburuddin Ahmed, Barrister, against the election of Maulvi Mushussaf Hussain as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council by the Mahomedans of the Rajshahi division, allegations contained therein have now been withdrawn and the election is confirmed.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Sukkur apothecary is being prosecuted on a charge of mixing alcohol with his medicines.

The Travancore Durbar has ordered that the re-vaccination of a public servant once in five years is not necessary.

It is notified that the Mysore Dasara, Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition will be opened on the 3rd of October.

The Eurasian lady of Sukkur, who charged a garrywalla with outraging her, has been unable to make good the allegation and the garrywalla has been acquitted.

The Clergy and members of the Cathedral Choir, Calcutta, have presented to Dr. Slater a handsome souvenir on the occasion of his retirement from the post of organist.

It is understood steps will be taken to improve the telephones at Delhi, and it has been decided to establish the central battery system there. Sanction also been given to the establishment of automatic telephones at Simla.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge has approved of the suggestion made by Dr. Sarvadhikari to entertain the children of Bengal in connection with Lord Hardinge's birthday. Both the Bengal Government and the Bengal Chamber are in sympathy with the movement.

A panther, 5 feet 10 inches long, was shot by a youth of 20, Mr. Cawas Byramji Framji Batliwalla, residing in Kirkee, at Mond village, about fifteen miles from Kirkee on the 17th instant, The panther was produced in the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate at Kirkee on Sunday.

Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer paid a visit to Dhar on the eve of his departure from Central India. A gymkhana was held and several European friends were invited from Mhow and Indore to meet the Agent to the Governor-General. A State banquet was given. After the King-Emperor's health was drunk His Highness proposed the the health of his guests.

A Bioscope Company, financed and managed solely by Tibetans, is being formed at Kalimpong. It has secured several interesting films including those of the Coronation of King George; and it intends leaving shortly for Lhasa *via* Gangtok giving exhibitions at several places en route. This will be the first introduction of the cinematograph into Tibet.

A clerk belonging to the Gondal-Porbandar Railway has been prosecuted for having misappropriated money paid on luggage booked. The offender was ordered by the lower Court to take his trial at the Sessions. The judge of that Court took into consideration the youth of the clerk and the nine months he had been in the jail, during trial, and released him.

The 21st Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners, who have been away in the Mishmi Country, returned to their Headquarters at Kirkee on Sunday. The 20th Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners, are en route for Kirkee. Both Companies have been away for eight months and have been engaged in the construction of roads in the Mishmi country and Dibong Valley, respectively.

The Bengal Government declares forfeited the printed leaflets in English language entitled "Liberty, 4th May, 1957, awake, arise and stop not till the goal is reached."

A second failure is reported from the Sukkur bazar due, as in the first case, to the inability of the man to meet Hundis (Indian promissory notes) at their due dates. It is not a large affair.

Several Mahomedans of Bogra (Bengal) asked Mr. N. L. Bagchi, District Magistrate, to remove the figure of the Hindu Goddess of Learning from the top of the local Library and Exhibition Hall. The Magistrate, without consulting the Managing Committee, had that decorative figure removed from the top of the library with the aid of the police. The protesting members of the Committee have wired a memorial to the Governor against the action of the Magistrate.

"JAIL WAS PARADISE TO ME.

Before Mr. M. N. Ghose, Police Magistrate of Seakhah, the police at the instance of one Mr. Walsh, prosecuted one Mr. Flym, on a charge, as alleged, of theft of a gold ring belonging to the complainant.

As the complainant was ill, he could not attend court.

The defendant on being questioned by the court said that he would prove his innocence. The ring was given him and he walked out with it.

Court:—You did not behave well with your father. You had been to jail for six months.

Accused:—Yes. Now I am pulling well with my father. After I had come out of jail, I heard some bad rumour about my wife. I got drunk and gave her a beating. She promised to come back to me. The jail was paradise to me and I was all comfortable there. I don't mind going to jail again. My wife promised to return to me and everything will be all right now.

The father of the complainant prayed that he would withdraw the charge against him as he was a relation of his.

The Magistrate allowed the case to be withdrawn and observed that the accused should in future behave well.

SPORTING NEWS

BOXING

SHERWOOD FORESTERS' TOURNAMENT.

MCCARTHY WINS THE CONTEST.

Thirteen fights were on the programme for decision on the occasion of the third night's fighting in the Sherwood Foresters' Boxing Tournament. Two classes of Novices, the 9st. 4lbs. class and the 10st. 4lbs. both in the second round, were fought off and two fights in the Volunteer Championship were decided. The Open to All India 10st. 7lbs. Class was represented by two fights in the second round and another bout took place in the first round of the 8st. 7lbs. Open to All India Class. The rest of the events were Regimental Competitions.

There was a fair number of the general public in attendance and many of the men were present to support their favourites. As some comments have been made on the count for a knock-out not being vocally announced, number by number, it may be explained that a bell only is rung after ten seconds so that men may not take advantage of the count to rest, as is often done.

The six-round contest, which was to have been one of ten rounds, was unavoidably curtailed as the General Officer Commanding has given orders that the Tournament shall close nightly at 12 o'clock so that the men may be in barracks by 12-30 a.m. The contest was notable for the amount of infighting. Plant showed his ringcraft in stalling off his opponent. When floored in the second round he took as much time as possible before rising, and, although beaten on points, fought cleverly.

Before the contest, Lieut. Sherbrooke stated that there had been some remarks made as to the examination of bandages. He explained that in amateur fights this was not considered necessary, and was only a rule in the case of professional or prize fights. An enquiry into the type and length was not required under the Army and Navy regulations. Only soft bandages were used in the Tournament, and no examination would be made unless an objection were raised by one of the competitors.

THE FIGHTS.

Novice 9st. 4lbs. 2nd. Round.

Out of three fights in this class Ptes. Crowson and Clarke first met. The latter early got marked on the face, but the first round was an even, brisk one slightly in favour of Clarke. In the second round Clarke attacked and, placing his blows scientifically, knocked his man down with a right swing. Crowson rose after seven had been counted, but Clarke was at his opponent again and knocked him out in 1 min. 8 secs. from the start.

The second fight was between Pte. Geary and Pte. Tivey. Tivey was the agressor in the first round and punished his man heavily with head and body blows. In the second round Geary did his best to make the attack, but Tivey was the cooler and cleverer fighter and had the better of the exchanges. At the last time of meeting Tivey landed repeatedly on his opponent's face and, although Geary fought a good losing fight, Tivey won easily on points.

Open to all India. 10st. 7lbs. 2nd. Round.

Pte. Pudduzzi, Loyal North Lancs, met Pte. Dowman, Sherwood Foresters, in this competition. Pudduzzi although the smaller man, attacked throughout the first round, marking his opponent's face. In the second round, Dowman, who showed his dogged tactics on Tuesday night, met Pudduzzi cautiously and clinches resulted. Dowman got in some telling blows on his opponent's head but was told to stop holding. The last round was opened with an attack by Pudduzzi who landed his blows on head and body with judgment. Dowman was again warned against holding. The verdict was given to Pte Pudduzzi on points.

Novices 10st. 4lbs. 2nd. Round.

In this event Pte. Turner and Lance-Cpl. Tucker opposed one another. Turner showed himself clever at footwork and fought trickily throughout the first round, but Tucker, although he received the worst of the exchanges, fought up well. In the second round, Turner placed some telling blows on his opponent's head, and had distinctly the better of the bout. In the last round Turner came up fresher than Tucker and put in a series of head and body blows which, had his hitting been a little less wild, would have told sooner. As it was Turner knocked his man out in 2 min. 44 secs after the commencement of the round.

Volunteer Championship 2nd. Round.

In last night's first fight in this competition Vol. Major G. I. P. R. V., met Cadet Kubes, B. V. R. Major is known to the Bombay public as a clever fighter, and Kubes, who is, as his designation suggests, quite a boy, fights with judgment and pluck beyond his years. Kubes led in the first round and put in some pretty blows at the head, blocking carefully when necessary. Major tried to force matters in the second round, but Kubes's reach was in his favour and he countered well. In the last round Major put in some hurricane rights and lefts to the ribs, but Kubes, did not appear to be disconcerted and countered cleverly. His ducking saved him from some dangerous swings and time ended a good fight which Kubes won on points.

Open to All India: 10st. 7lbs. 2nd. Round.

This, another fight in an interesting competition was between Sergt. Adkin, Sherwood Foresters, and Pte. Boston, Cheshire Regiment, Adkin made the attack and momentarily shook Boston with a heavy left swing. Boston retaliated, but, towards the end of the first round Adkin followed a right on the ribs with a left swing which staggered his opponent. In the second round Adkin, who attacked in hurricane style, knocked Boston out in 35secs. with a right swing.

SIX ROUND CONTEST.

The six round contest last night was between Pte. Plant of 7th. Dragoon Guards and Lance.-Cpl. McCarthy of the Cheshire Regiment. Both men are Bantam Weight Champions, Plant of India and McCarthy of the 9th. Division. Plant looked none the worse for his knock-out by Burns on Tuesday night. To enable the programme to be finished early the General Officer Commanding ordered the ten round contest to be restricted to six rounds.

First Round.

The combatants started mixing things exchanges being fairly even. McCarthy missed a left swing to the face. This round consisted of infighting in which matters were even.

Second Round.

Both men mixed things. Plant got a good right home to the jaw. McCarthy then got a right half arm jab to the face which sent his opponent to the bords. This he succeeded in doing three times, but Plant showed himself very clever in stalling off. McCarthy's round.

Third Round.

Plant got home a good left lead in his opponent's mouth, and, in the subsequent mix up, got two stinging blows on his opponent's left ear. McCarthy was warned for not breaking clear. Slightly in favour of Plant.

Fourth Round.

Both men came up rather distressed. Plant got a good right to his opponent's jaw. McCarthy led with the right. Plant countered heavily with the left to the point. This round consisted mostly of infighting in which either opponent was as good as the other.

Fifth Round.

Both men came up fresh. Plant got home with a left on the jaw which lacked sting. Plant again successfully got his left to his opponent's jaw, but later showed his cleverness in stalling off when forced to the ropes. McCarthy got in a left to the jaw on the call of time. This round was again conspicious for infighting, in which McCarthy gained a slight advantage.

Sixth Round.

McCarthy led with the left and Plant countered. The opponents began to mix things, Plant having the advantage. McCarthy scored twice with a left lead to the point. Plant got home with a good left to McCarthy's nose. McCarthy placed a right arm jab on the point and sent his opponent to the boards for about 8secs. Time was called almost as soon as Plant got on to his feet. McCarthy was declared winner by a very small margin.

Regimental 10st. 7lbs. 1st. Round.

In this class Pte. Dunn, met Pte. Concannon. Fighting was even in the first round until Dunn got in a good right swing. In the second round Dunn again attacked, using both hands with effect on his opponent's ribs and head. Concannen, however, took his punishment well and came up fresh to the last round. Dunn again scored on body and head using his left effectively on Concannon's ribs. Concannon, however, put up a plucky fight and got in some blows at the end when Dunn appeared to be careless about his guard. Dunn won on points.

Regimental Light Weights: 1st. Round.

Pte. Clough met Pte. Blackham. The first round saw some lively exchanges and wild hitting. Blackham fought more coolly than his opponent and got the better of the round. In the second round, Clough made the attack, but Blackham got in a right swing to the head. With two rights Blackham floored his opponent twice in succession, but Clough rose on each occasion after taking full advantage of the count. In the third round, Blackham once again sent his man to the boards. Clough rose and continued hitting wildly. Blackham, who was obviously superior to his opponent, won, the fight being stopped before the call of time.

Open to All India 8st. 7lbs., 1st. Round.

Pte. Feast and Pte. Hartshorn, both of the Sherwood Foresters, met in this competition. Feast got in a right to the ribs and some clinches followed. Feast, who was fighting clevery, got in more than one body hit but his opponent stalled off well. In the second round, Feast started with a hot punch on Hartshorn's diaphragm. This staggered the latter, and, soon after, Feast knocked his opponent out with a stinging body-punch.

Regimental Feather Weight. 9st. 2nd Round.

In this class Drummer Sackett met Pte. White. The first round saw White attacking, but Sackett countered well. White again attacked in the second and fought coolly, scoring on the face although his opponent was very quick. In the last round White did not appear to be trying to hit his opponent and gave up having put his thumb out. Dr. Sackett won.

Volunteer Championship. 2nd. Round.

In the second fight in this competition Vol. Fonseca B. V. R. fought Vol. La Touche, G. I. P. V. R. La Touche led out in hurricane style but Fonseca, who got in some heavy uppercuts, equalised matters. In the second round La Touche resumed his attack with heavy swings with right and left and hitting was wild on both sides. Just a second from time La Touche knocked Fonseca out with a heavy right swing.

Novices 9st 4lbs. 2nd Round.

Pte. Murfitt met Pte. Dove in the third fight of this class during the evening. Murfitt did the most of the attacking, but Dove is a stayer and did not receive much visible punishment. In the second round both men went in and Dove twice drove Murfitt to the ropes. Notwithstanding this, the exchanges were still fairly even. In the last round, Murfitt, who had the advantage of the reach, led and put in some body punches. Dove retaliated well but Murfitt won on points.

Boys' Heavy Weight Finals.

An extra fight in the Class A Boy's Competition Heavy Weight Finals was fought between Boy Smith and Boy Hyam. They started off with brisk fighting, Hyam making the attack. Hyam got in in a telling right swing to the head and had the better of the first round. In the second round Hyam again punished his opponent, but hitting on both sides was somewhat wild. In the last round Smith tried to force matters, but Hyam's well placed blows on body and head were too much for him. An extra round of one minute was ordered. Hyam won on points, his opponent having put up a plucky fight.

The prizes for the best losers were awarded to Vol. Fonseca and Pte. Clough.

To-night, in addition to the contest between Makins and Sly, six semi-finals will be fought off.

SPORT AT DUMAS.

POPULAR SEASIDE RESORT.

(From a Correspondent.)

DUMAS, May 20.

The sanitorium of Dumas near Surat is at present full of visitors. The Parsi and Hindu Dharamasalas are all occupied, as well as all the bungalows. Many people could not secure accommodation and were disappointed. The Maharajas of Rajpipla and Baria, the Princes of Lakhtar and Sardarghadh, the Nawab of Sachin, Prince Nurrullakhan, the Hon. Mr. Syed Alli Edros and other notable Indian gentlemen with their families are here, and the place is really attractive and pleasant. Chawpati, with its newly constructed platform, excellent light and fine swings, has a band and other attractions, and here as in Bombay people go to enjoy the fine breeze. Maharana Shri Sir Chhatra Singhji of Raj Pipla and Prince Balvarsinghji of Lakhtar mix with the visitors and join in their amusements. H. H. the Nabab Saheb of Sachim, on the day of his arrival on the seashore, very kindly accompanied Mr. Motilal M. Munshi, the leading spirit of Dumas, and saw the visitors and received a very warm welcome. On the seashore, visitors of both sexes freely enjoy the cool breeze, and amuse themselves in various ways.

Last Saturday evening at the instance of the Surat Bora Dawoodi Club and through the exertions of its leading members, sports and races were organized on the seashore, under the supervision of Mr. Motilal M. Munshi and Mr. Abdul Kyoom Sahebhai. A local band was in attendance, which at intervals played very choice music. Some three thousand people collected on the seashore, adorned with flags and evergreens, presented a gala appearance. H. H. the Nabab Saheib of Sachin and the other princely visitors attended. The school boys of Dumas and Bhimpore villages were among the competitors and they heartily enjoyed themselves. Prizes in the shape of books and other useful things (provided by the Dawoodi Club) were given away by the Maharana of Raj Pipla.

At the conclusion of the programme Mr. Jaferbhai G. Hoosein, a member of the Dawoodi Club, in fitting terms thanked the Nabab Saheb and the other princes and visitors. At the instance of Mr. Motilal M. Munshi, loud and prolonged cheers were given for H. H. the Nabab Saheb and the other princes and for the members of the Dawoodi Club and the Parsi ladies who had kindly joined in their amusements.

The party dispersed late in the evening.

SCOTTISH EMIGRATION.

Animated scenes were witnessed at Glasgow last mail week, when three liners sailed with a record number of emigrants. The Allan liner Grampian took almost 1,700 for Quebec and Montreal, this being the largest number ever carried by one vessel sailing from the Clyde. The Donaldson liner Saturnia had 1,250 for Montreal and the Anchor liner California 1,280 for New York. The grand total was over 4,200, a record for the Clyde.

Amongst the passengers of the Laurentic, which sailed from Liverpool for Canada was a party of about 300 of whom fifty sailed second cabin, going out to Canada under the auspices of the Salvation Army. A large number of the emigrants belonged to London.

At Whitsuntide 40 pupils from the Jean Baptiste School, Paris, visited London, and the London County Council put them up at the Linden Lodge Residential School.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

FINAL OF SINGLES A.

The final of the A class of the Singles was played before a fair number yesterday, but, as in the case of the Doubles, there was by no means as exciting a match as anticipated. With Bunbury at plus fifteen in every third game, he was always considered to be well in and on this occasion his play showed that he is up to giving Reid a small start instead of receiving it. His placing was capital, especially his gentle ones just over when his opponent was at the back of the court. He also put an end to many good rallies with strong drives across the court. Reid cannot be blamed for playing badly as he gave Bunbury his full share of running about and kept his returns close to the net at a good pace, but failed too frequently when good chances of scoring presented themselves. Both were sound when tested on the back-hand side, the result being that many points took a deal of deciding and the match was less one-sided that the big difference in score suggested.

Bunbury began very well and ran off four games without one against him. Reid then won his next two serves, but when in receipt of fifteen Bunbury won the eighth game.

In the second Reid began promisingly by winning his service with ease. Bunbury followed suit and then took the lead with a game off his opponent's serve, placing particularly well in these two games, Reid serving a double fault. Off his serve Bunbury won a love game. The next was a most exciting one, Reid serving to 40—love, but losing three points Deuce was called. Six times it came again to Deuce, Reid being 'Vantage the more often. Then, however, he served a double fault and Bunbury won, leading at 4—1. He won the next two after Deuce had been called and by taking Reid's service took the second set and the match.

Result:—

A Class, Singles—Final.—E. J. Bunbury, plus 2/6, beat T. Reid, Scr.; 6—2, 6—1.

The following are the full results:—

First Round.

J. D. S. Baker beat R. Reid 2—6, 6—5, 6—4; Major Preston beat G. Milne 6—1, 6—1.

Second Round.

Crawford beat Cocke 6—3, 6—1; Portlock beat Barstow 6—1, 6—3; G. Pearson beat Nicholson 6—5; 6—0; Kilby beat Binning 5—6, 6—0, 6—4; T. Reid beat C. D. Baker 6—2, 5—6, 6—2; Reynolds beat Gray 6—4, 6—4; Mr. Cormack beat Hauser 6—1, 6—1; Barrett beat J. Baker 6—5, 2—6, 6—3; Preston beat Rigby 1—6, 6—4, 6—4; Bunbury beat Renwick 6—2; 6—1; Hannay beat Muir 6—1, 6—5; E. C. Reid beat Williams; Sephton beat Hargreaves 6—1, 6—2; Fisher beat Mc Neill 6—2, 6—2; Remington W. O.

Third Round.

Portlock beat Crawford 6—5, 6—4; Kilby beat Pearson 6—3, 6—3, T. Reid beat Reynolds 6—3, 6—5; McCormack beat Barrett 6—3, 6—4; Bunbury beat Preston 6—2, 6—2; E. C. Reid beat Hannay 6—2, 6—4; Sephton beat Fisher 6—4, 6—3; Remington W. O.

Fourth Round.

Portlock beat Kilby 6—3, 6—5; T. Reid W. O. from McCormack; Bunbury beat E. C. Reid 2—6, 6—4, 7—5; Sephton beat Remington 6—1, 6—0.

Semi-Final.

T. Reid beat Portlock 5—6, 6—0, 6—1; Bunbury beat Sephton 6—3, 6—5.

Final.

E. J. Bunbury beat T. Reid 6—2, 6—1.

NEW IDEA IN STUDIOS.

LADY'S PLAN FOR COMFORT IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

A new departure has just been made by Mme. Lallie Charles, the well-known society photographer, who in mail week inaugurated with a private view her new studios in Curzon-street, Mayfair.

Mme. Lallie Charles believes that to do beautiful work beautiful surroundings are essential. Accordingly she has taken the magnificent house which will henceforth be her headquarters, and has furnished and decorated it as a fit setting for the beautiful women whom she delights to portray. The novel feature of the studios is that all the stage properties that lent unreality to the scene have been banished. The house itself is a fine specimen of Adam's work, and where such items as fireplaces and mouldings had been supplanted by the work of a cruder generation Mme. Lallie Charles has found originals to restore the place to its old perfection. Everything is real in the ateliers. The drawing-room is a beautiful Georgian apartment, and the whole is designed to show the sitters at their best. The exigeant sitter can gaze through the recessed windows to the distant trees in the Green Park, or to give an effect of being perfectly at home may pull up a chair to the real fire and be taken thus, apparently unconscious of the unveiling of the lens. It is a welcome innovation to tread old Persian carpets, to sit on old chairs worthy of a museum, and to stand, not against a horrible imitation of a pergola with paper-flowers, but against real ramblers in full bloom.

AMERICA CUP.

SIR T. LIPTON'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

FIRST RACE IN SEPTEMBER.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, May 21.

Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the American Cup has been accepted. The first race will take place in September 1914. The Shamrock IV will be a seventy-five footer and will be built in Nicholson's yard, Gosport.

NEWMARKET STAKES.

CRAGANOUR WINS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 21.

The result of the Newmarket Stakes are:—

Craganour	1
Sun Yat	2
Louvois	3

Seven started. Won by one and half lengths. Two lengths.

Betting:—Even Craganour, 33 to 1 against Sun Yat, 13 to 8 against Louvois.

Craganour made all running and won easily. Flippant was fourth.

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

ACCIDENT TO MR. JOHN BALL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 21.

St. Andrew's links are recovering with the continued fine weather from the effects of the recent rains. One bunker was pumped out yesterday by a fire engine. Mr. John Ball sprained his wrist and ankle recently in a motor cycle accident, and it is doubtful whether he will be able to defend his title in the Amateur Championship which begins on the 26th instant.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

AMERICAN CUP TEAM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 21.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that the American team to defend the Polo Cup have been chosen and are:—

Louis Stoddard, Lawrence Waterbury, Milburn and Whitney, Stoddard replacing Monte Waterbury.

COUNTY CRICKET.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, May 20.

Yorks beat Somerset at Taunton by an innings and 132 runs.

FOOTBALL.

A NOTABLE BELGIAN SUCCESS.

The Belgium Association football team have succeeded where England's eleven failed. Belgium beat Holland at Zwolle by 4 goals to 2—a truly great victory. Both countries had their best teams out. Belgium were superior in every department, and the Dutch newspapers all declare that the better team own. Holland had a stronger team than the one that beat England. This triumph is a great success for the Belgian selector, Count d'Oultremont, and for the coach, W. S. Maxwell.

THE REALITY OF A DREAM.

Some days before Aston Villa participated in the Final, Stephenson, their inside left, had a remarkable dream. In his vision, he saw the Villa win the Cup by a goal to none, and Barber scored. He told his comrades of the dream, too; there can be no doubt on that point. Strange that the dream should have been so literally fulfilled!

THE F. A. FINAL: ATTENDANCE AND RECEIPTS.

We understand that the official return of admissions to the Crystal Palace at the Final Tie was 120,081. This is a record number for any match in England, but it has been twice exceeded at the England and Scotland match at Hampden Park. The receipts, however, will stand as a record for any match in the United Kingdom. They have not yet been published by the Association, but they may be estimated as under (each person being included in the admissions, regardless of stand money):—

	£
120,000 admissions at 1s.	6,000
6,000 covered stand at 5s. ...	1,500
4,000 uncovered stand at 5s.	1,000
6,000 ring seats at 2s. 6d. ...	750
Total	£9,250

Owing to the, uncovered stand opposite the Pavilio being "rushed," many ticket-holders were unable to get their seats, and we believe the money will be refunded to those who are able to produce tickets which they were not able to use for this reason.

CRICKET.

LEG BEFORE WICKET.

THE LAW'S INTENT.

The following interesting article on the question of the proposed abolition of the L. B. W. rule, by Major Phillip Trevor appears in the "Daily Telegraph":—

Cricket discussions do not thrive well till the goal posts have been cleared away. It was because of that conviction that I refrained from adding my mite to the controvercy which was (as I thought) rather prematurely embarked upon a few weeks ago. Rather was it, I should say, revived. For some years past have we talked about a certain practice upon which the majority of cricketers at any rate do not (and cannot be expected to) look with favour. I refer, of course, to the practice of deliberately protecting the wicket by means of the leg. Legally (we know) a batsman is allowed to do that, provided the ball bowled has not pitched straight.

Two questions then arise. First, is it "according to Cocker"; is it "the thing"; in other words, is it "cricket"? Secondly, if it is "the thing," ought we to allow it to remain "the thing," or ought we not to amend the law so as to put a stop to it? In order to answer question No. 1 we must obviously have recourse to first principles, and we can in this matter only argue by induction. When the leg-before-wicket law was made, was it in the minds of the framers of it that a batsman would deliberately use his leg for a purpose for which a bat had presumably been given him? If such a contingency had occurred to them, would they have worded the law as they have worded it?

CONTROL OF BREAK.

To both questions I feel convinced that the very large majority of cricketers will uncompromisingly answer "No." If break was not unknown in those days, the control of break was at any rate unknown. Grounds were lumpy, and, as applied to cricket fields, there was but little scientific treatment of turf. The main object of the bowler was to bowl straight. Do not various quaint old prints depict him in the art of taking aim? Being a biped—I disclaim all intention to be facetious—the batsman had to stand on his two legs. If, then, the ball by pitching on a lump or in a hole was turned inwards and was accidentally prevented by the batsman's leg from hitting the wicket, it would have been unjust to give the bowler ill-merited success by sending the batsman out.

My assumption is—and I do not think it is a fantastic one—that the bowler tried to bowl a straight ball and that he often failed to do so. Then an accident of the ground turned a bad ball into a good one, but the batsman's legs had been conscientiously placed where they had a right to be for the striking of that bad ball. If, then, the bowler did not deserve success, the batsman did not deserve failure. That I contend is not, at any rate, an unreasonable assumption of what was the primitive state of affairs in the old law-making days. But what is the situation now? Grounds have improved enormously, and every improvement in a ground authomatically handicaps the bowler.

A SIMPLE ILLUSTRATION

It is easy to take a simple illustration. Barnes has a quite extraordinary control of the ball in regard to pitch, pace, and break. A batsman comes in and Barnes takes his measure. Now there is perhaps no cricket art comparable with an ability to bowl the exact ball you want to bowl. Barness, let us say (and as a matter of fact he often does), succeeds in bowling the exact ball he wishes to bowl. On this occasion it has an off-break, and pitches a couple of inches outside the off stump. It is, in fact, a "fizzer," and one of two things will probably happen. It will either elude the bat and hit the stumps or it will find the edge of the bat.

In the first case it will be absolutely fatal to the batsman; in the second, it will very likely be fatal. So what does the modern batsman do? Death stares him in the face, but he has a chance of fighting for life all the same. Instead of that, he asks for a respite of sentence. He steps in front of the wicket, holding his bat high in the air. The umpire decides in his favour, because the ball has not pitched straight, and he lives again. It is, in fact, in the batsman's power to invent a new law of bowling—"You shall not break"; the corollary to which being, "It's no good if you do."

I cannot say that I am surprised that the use to which the modern batsman so very often puts his legs should be fiercely assailed. I do not believe that the main objection to it is the outcome of spectacular disappointment. It is not because it is more amusing or more exciting to see a batsman use his bat than it is to see him let the ball hit his legs. It is because, rightly or wrongly (as I think, rightly), the spectators feel that he is taking advantage of—stealing a march on—the laws.

UNFAIR CRITICISM.

At the same time, we who think that he is doing that ought to be just to those who deliberately and honestly hold the opposite opinion. After all, the wording of the law is in their favour, and I frankly admit that it is difficult to argue about the intentions of those who said and did things in the dim and distant past. For that reason, I regret that the names of two very eminent batsmen were introuced into this controversy. I have always held that it is quite legitimate to attack any system and to say as bluntly as you choose that it is unfair.

Yet by the very alphabet of logic it is obvious that eminent supporters of that system may be quite honestly convinced that what they do is absolutely fair. For that reason I think that to criticise adversely C. B. Fry or P. F. Warner is not only unfair to them but does not help our case. Of course they think that they are justified in putting their legs in front of their wickets on certain occasions or they would not do it.

Besides, they do a good deal more than that. It we must attack individuals—and I, for one, think that sort of attack quite unnecessary—let us rather attack the imitators of these admirable batsmen. At worst this practice is but a blemish in the case of the big man; but their imitators seem to have imitated nothing else. From them we get no Fry drives or Warner glides. Their imitation, in fact, is anything but a sincere form of flattery.

It is—to be candid—a ghastly travesty of the real article, and consequently a very irritating one. The "Old Man," we remember, always removed the bail and scratched his block with it. How many "W.G.'s" have I seen in the provincess who were—alas!—"W. G.'s" only in block-making! I call to mind certain negative advice given once to a young cricketer. "Do not remove the bail and scratch your block with it. The champion does it, but there is no particular reason for the manouvre. When you are as good as the champion you may do it too. Besides, if you are really anxious to remove a bail, your chance will come when you are put on to bowl."

A BAD, IMPERSONATION.

As I myself have good reason to know, imitations have a knack of going wrong. Once in a small out-of-the way match I undertook to impersonate a famous batsman. I have always been fond of the drama, and I rather fancied myself in the part. I was (much to my own delight) a tremendous success in the pavilion. But at last my captain thought it was time the other side should have a little fun too. So he sent me in to bat. One ball only was bowled ere the fraud was discovered. Yes: it is spurious imitation from which we are suffering just now. C. B. Fry and P. F. Warner may have recourse at times to a use of their legs which does not appeal to us, but, after all, that kind of thing is not the raison d'etre of their batting. There would be imitators seem to do nothing else.

Ought the legs to be the first line or even the second line of defence? The answer, I fell sure, is "No." Again, is the term defence a strictly accurate one in relation to the batsman? Really, bowler and batsman should attack each other. It is a kind of sword v. lance tournament. That is the sort of battle that was intended and not a siege in which the inmates of the invested city never make a sortie. Pad-play, for which it is very hard to find a tactical reason, increases in first-class matches, and, after all, deliberate pad-play is a moral acknowledgement of defeat. The batsman having recourse to it says in effect, "I daren't trust myself to use my bat."

Admitting then—as I think the huge majority of cricketers do admit—the evil, what is the remedy? Mr. A. G. Steel's remedy has certainly the great advantages of simplicity and boldness. He says, "Don't bother about the ball pitching straight. If the leg of the batsman obstructs the ball in its passage to the wicket, give him 'out.'" If on general merits I had to choose between the existing evil and Mr. Steel's drastic remedy I am certainly for the latter. Yet I cannot overlook the value of certain expert evidence already provided in relation to this matter.

REMEDY FOR THE EVIL.

The suggested alteration was tried in 1902 in the minor county championship competition, and ten out of eleven counties who tried it reported against the experiment. I admit that the evil which it was designed to remedy is much greater now than it was a dozen years ago. Still, due weight should be given to that quite extraordinary consensus of expert opinion. Again, the whole tendency of modern legislation is to leave as little as possible to the umpires. At present they have to decide only matters of fact. Was the ball tipped? Did the ball pitch straight? Was the man out of his ground? The umpire's decision as to what would have happened (for that is too what it will amount) will, I am sure, be fruitful of fruitful of irritation. Still, as I say, I would rather risk the evils of the proposed amendment than continue the evils of the present "padding." I am emboldened, however, to think that there is a middle course, and I maintain that there is a valuable precedent for what I am going to suggest.

Somewhere about fifteen years ago the authorities were called upon to deal drastically with what was then supposed to be a great evil—namely, unfair delivery in bowling. They faced it boldly enough, at an rate. They made a black list. That was not, perhaps, a very wise thing to do, but they did more than that. They amended the laws and they decreed that, if either umpire were not perfectly satisfied with the absolute fairness of any delivery, he was to call "no-ball." In other words, on his having the slighest or faintest doubt, either umpire was ordered promptly to condemn the bowler. Well, the treatment had the desired effect. A few men, we remember, were "no-balled," and the rest soon learn that it did not pay to run things too fine.

Having ascertained what the experiment would cost, the London County Council have abandoned the idea of using cinematograph films for educational purposes.

GIRLS OF SEVENTEEN AND SEVEN.

PRETTY ACCESSORIES FOR SIMPLE DRESSES.

The following article by Lady Charlotte appears in the "Daily Mail":—

It is the happy privilege of the girl of seventeen to choose the simplest and most exquisite interpretations of the new dress designs, and to enjoy a special monopoly in pretty accessories of the piquant and becoming types suited to her tender age.

For her in particular the rose nods upon its long and slender stalk above a hemp-straw hat the colour of a turquoise; for her the dressmaker produces a point d'esprint frock as fine as a cobweb, with a blue sash to match the hat, and a coatee of pink silk the colour of the rose.

CREPON AND TAFFETAS,

There are endless prettinesses for her in collars and belts, bows, stockings, and shoes. So that in consideration of the fact that elaboration is not her right with respect to the designs of her frocks, she may with every justification rejoice in the dainty adjuncts provided for her adornment.

The dress designed by Miss Bessie Ascough and sketched in this page is made of crepon as regards the skirt, to which appertains a simple bodice with long sleeves, and of taffets with respect to the coat, an alliance of materials that has been singled out for great honour this season.

THE BROCADE BELT.

It is one that opens up a wide choice in colour amalgamations with white, and in this case as the dress is blanche the coat is lavender and the silk and wool embroideries are of many shades, repeating those in the twist of brocade that forms the belt, the backgrounds of which is of a soft fawn tint.

The coat has sleeves, but they are short, permitting those of the dress to be disclosed, and the collar is a detachable one, made of very finely embroidered lawn fixed by a black velvet bow.

Mousseline ruffles complete the design.

They are white ones with a very narrow lavender edge.

The small girl wears one of those delightfully practical and picturesque frocks in which she and her mother find mutual delight, the child because her attire is comfort materialised and there is "nothing to spoil," and the mother for the same reason and because the effect is so charming.

The child may have relays of cotton crepe shirts with lace collars and jabots and ruffles at the wrists to wear with her linen, pique, or serge skirt, and the braces that support the skirt may be varied in appearance by being plain or embroidered and made of material or suede, according to the requirements of the occasion.

DOLLY VARDEN HATS.

Fresh as the woods in spring is a green frock with a white silk belt and braces piped with brown to match the brown crepon shirt with its white ruffles that is the finishing item of the design.

It is a charming idea to match the headgear and the chemisette or coatee, and as the fabric hat is being made welcome again this season it is an easy task to accomplish. The nursery children and the schoolroom girls join in the possession of beautifully flowered materials, among which mousseline and thin silks are to be found, and headgear made of these fabrics is ideal for warm weather wear.

Until that kind of weather is fully established straw will be amalgamated with fabric, but the fascinated Dolly Varden shape, dipping at the sides, and the round cap drawn into a band will be available.

FLOWER-CENTRED BOWS.

New designs among the caps are those with high pleated crowns, some of which are open in the centre, while others have a light veiling of tulle thrown over, drawn into a band of straw, lace or of dull gold macrame. They are made in the tiniest sizes for the smallest wearers, and have a coquetry that is most amusing as well as betwitching.

All manner of floral fancies are woven into the spring and summer raiment of the tiny folk and their big sisters. When a bow is required to finish a little frock or to take the part of a brooch—for mothers are very chary now of letting their children wear jewellery—it is perchance centred with a rose, or a cluster of small buds is used, nestling in a frilled surround of Valenciennes lace.

CURLED DARLINGS.

Tulle flowers are to be used for summer millinery, and the petals of the flowers are tipped with sparkling silver and crystals, which make them look very pretty. As the natural colours of the flowers are chosen, and their shapes, too, are natural, they look delightful light and ornamental.

Clusters of various kinds are used, wreathed round a hat, or raised aloft, and one extremely attractive group shows roses, periwinkle, doronicum, and arabis thus combining pure white, bright gold, a lovely mauve-blue, and glorious pink.

Tiny girls are wearing their hair hanging over their shoulders in long thick curls, and across the forehead it is cut in a fringe. They have no ribbon to decorate it; indeed all embellishments of that kind are banished.

During the course of mail week the Crown Prince of the Hellenes made a tour of the north of Epirus, visiting Argyrocastro and Korytza, to which King Constantine was unable to go owing to the assassination of King George. Enthusiastic receptions were arranged for the Crown Prince in these two districts.

RACE-COAT FASHIONS.

THREE-QUARTER LENGTH DESIGN.

By universal consent the three-quarter coat is the accepted length for the race-meeting wrap, just as it is for evening wear, but there the relationship between the two ceases. The full dress mantle is a gorgeous garment distinguished by the most wonderfully elaborate lining, made of chiffon or lace, while the day-time counterpart is intended to look, above all things, trim, albeit very gracefully andand cunningly draped.

Now is the moment for the tailor-made race-meeting suit, and thus the coat must be as neat as masculine wits and hands can make it. Nevertheless, it is a loosely fitting affair, with an amplitude that suggests the possibility of wearing a jacket beneath, and wonderous are the ways in which that air of looseness is contrived, without any risk of diminishing the slender aspect of the wearer.

It is a pleasure to slip into the three-quarter race coat. There are large sleeves, a wrap-over front, and a collar that hides nothing of the low-cut shirt beneath; moreover, the curtailment of length does not drag the skirt of the frock down, nor obliterate the special arrangement of buttons or pleats that may embellish the hem.

Woollens and silks are used for the coats, and it is essential that there be some clearly defined scheme, another method of differentiating an essentially tailor-made garment from a fully-dress one. There is a new liking for checked wools in bold blue and cream and brown and brick colourings, and with deep collars of a self-coloured velvet their effect in the open air is excellent. An oft-observed caprice is that the coat dips at the back, falling in a shawl-like point, a graceful method of manipulation for a three-quarter length garment.

An exceedingly pretty effect is produced by lining those coats that require the attention with a fabric that matches the corsage. Fine cloths have crepe de soie linings and chiffon is used for some, even for the sturdy woollens. If the corsage offers no lead in the choice of material, the hat may, for much of the race-going headgear of the moment is developed in brocade.

Upon some of the less simple coats there is a motif, if only a small one, of beaded embroidery executed on the material in the tiniest of beads to match the colour of the fabric.

Buttons, too, are in exceedingly high repute as trimming adjuncts, and are useful as the introducers of fresh colour into a design. The ball kinds are pretty in lapis lazuli and cloudy amber hanging from envelope flaps, and the more important ones are evidently deemed quite precious enough to occupy a solitary position upon some very splendid coat.

HOW TO BE SLENDER.

THE LATEST DIET CURE.

The following is the latest diet cure for obesity, devised by a German physician for his patients:—

In the morning take a cup of tea, with bread and butter, as much as can be eaten.

If hungry before lunch eat an egg with a small piece of bread, about ten or eleven o'clock.

For luncheon take a good meal of meat, vegetables, a salad, and a fruit compôte.

In the afternoon have a cup of coffee and a biscuit or a small portion of buttered bread.

After that eat nothing until next morning.

People commencing this diet system feel ravenously hungry late in the evening, but in a few days the feeling entirely passes away. It is necessary, however, to eat abundance for the day's needs at the first two meals. Otherwise, the person loses strength, and may endanger his health.

The theory on which the doctor bases this treatment is that fatness results chiefly from the food taken in the evening, which is stored away during the night's rest, and he says that, as proof of its truth, all his patients have lost one or two pounds per week.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

ICED ROSIERE SOUP.
FRIED PRAWNS.
CHAUDFROID OF FOWL A LA MARIE
ROLLED STEAK.
LITTLE CHEESE PATTIES.
PINEAPPLE SOUFFLE.

Soupmeat, As. 2. Prawns, As. 3. Fowl, As. 12. Beef, As. 8. Pineapples, As. 4. Egg, As. 3. Potatoes, An. 1. French Beans, As. 3. Odds and ends As. 3. Total:—Rs. 2-7-0.

ICED ROSIERE SOUP.

Make some tiny quenelles of ham or bacon, which should be coloured pink, and some of cheese which will be white, and add them to some well flavoured stock, a celery flavour should predominate; set on ice, or serve hot, in which case the quenelles should be added at the last. If iced, serve in small cups.

FRIED PRAWNS.

Shell the prawns, carefully remove from each the little dark tube and chopp them coarsely; fry with a tablespoonful of chopped ham or bacon in a small tablespoonful of butter; now add a cupful of stock and the juice of a lime, with salt, pepper and some minced parsley. Lay some pieces of hot buttered toast on a dish and pour this over them.

CHAUDFROD OF FOWL A LA MARIE.

Make a cupful of good stock from the bones and trimmings of the fowl, which should be cut into neat pieces. Thicken the stock with flour, butter and curry powder to taste, flavouring with lime and onion juice and adding some dissolved gelantine to ensure it jellying. Thickly coat each piece of fowl with this, and serve them circling a mound of savoury rice, and garnish with stuffed olives. The olives may be stuffed with potted ham and tongue.

ROLLED STEAK.

Blanche 3 onions by putting them in cold water and just bringing to the boil and cook them with 4 or 5 tomatoes with sugar, pepper, salt, and a little vinegar to a think purée and rub through a sieve. If the purée is still thin thicken with flour and butter cooked in a pan together so that it is quite stiff. With this spread the steak or whatever the joint may be, which, of course should be boned and trimmed, roll and tie. Roll it well in peppered and salted flour and set it in a sealed dekchie on a grating in the oven, with a little stock and some The latter may be set to brown before serving with the meat and its own gravy.

LITTLE CHEESE PATTIES.

Make cheese pastry as for cheese straws, and line some patty pans with this and bake. Make a mixture of cheese, butter, mustard, vinegar pepper and salt and when melted, fill the little patties with it and just set in the oven to slightly brown.

PINEAPPLE SOUFFLE.

Melt a heaped tablespoonful of butter in a large cupful of milk over the fire and add 3 of sifted flour and 2 small tablespoonfuls of sugar, and cook well; then add 4 heaped ones of fresh or tinned pineapple shredded, and the yolks of 3 eggs one by one; remove from the fire and lightly whip in the whites beaten to a stiff froth. Half fill a soufflé mould, cover with buttered paper, and steam for an hour; serve with the following sauce, Take teacup with the following sauce. Take a teacup-a glass of sherry, colour faintly with cochineal and add shreds of pineapple if liked.

WITCH'S LOVE PHILTRE.

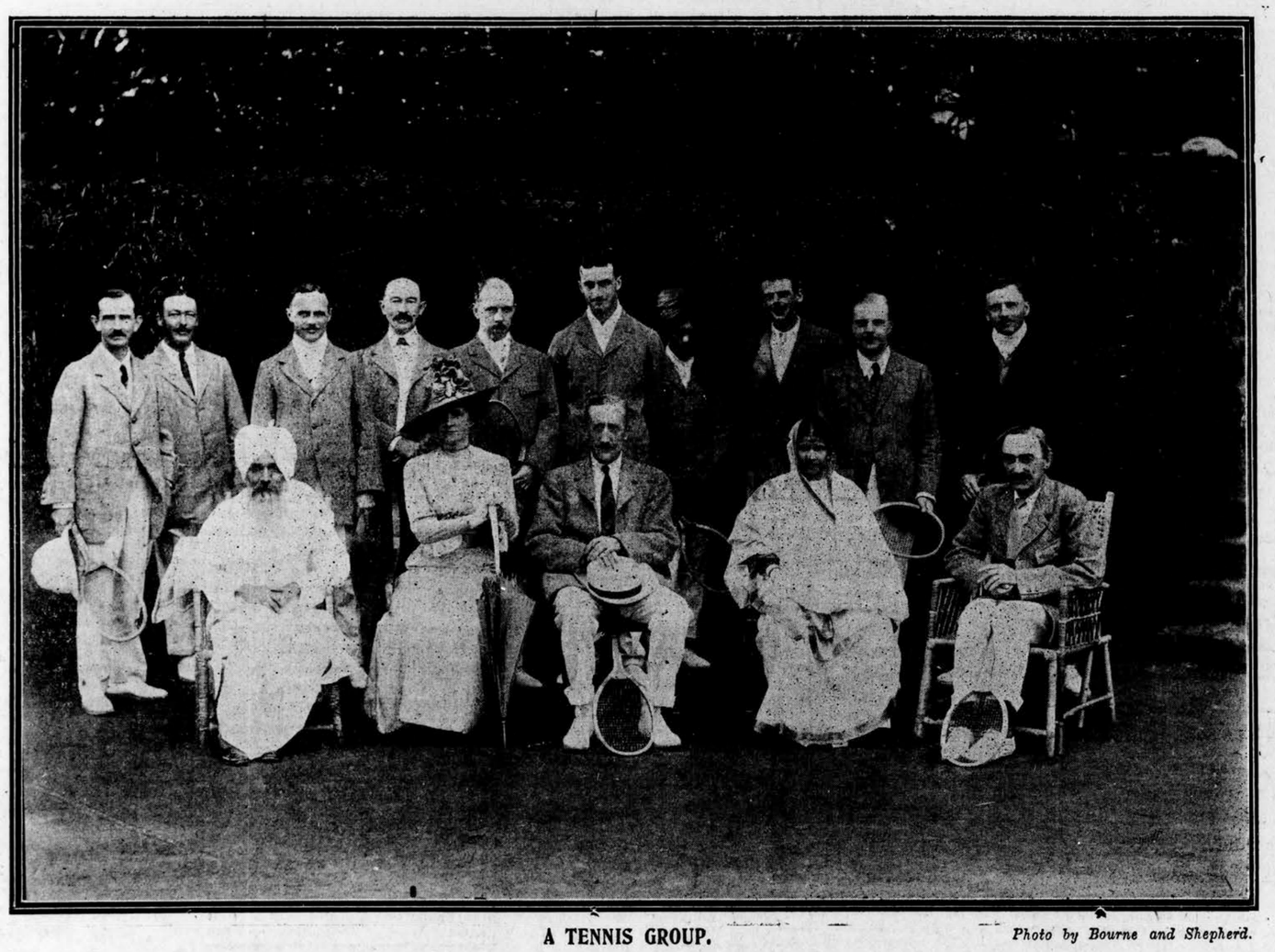
STORY OF PLOT TO BEWITCH A SIGNALMAN.

Four women have been condemned to six months' imprisonment each at Lucera Assizes for bodystealing and witchcraft.

Signora Antonia Nardella, living at Lesina, was determined that a railway signalman should marry her only daughter. She decided that the best way to bring this about would be to bewitch him, and for this purpose she paid a couple of women to steal a corpse from a neighbouring cemetery.

This they then consigned to Primiana Boffa, who enjoys a great reputation in the locality as a witch having elected a number of bones she set ot work to prepare a love philtre, grinding the bones to powder in a mortar. She added a quantity of bronze filings which she had commissioned a grave-digger to scrape at midnight from the big bell of the parish church.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES AT MAHABLESHWAR.



A TENNIS GROUP. *Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.*

Their Excellencies are seated in the centre, the Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani is on the left and the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill on the right. Major Greig is standing on the extreme left at the back and next but one to him is Mr. Gibson, Private Secretary.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"THROUGH FOLLY'S MILL"

BY ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW.

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CHAPTER XVIII.—*(Continued.)*

"You wanted a chat with me, Squire?" Hornby was a spruce well set up man, clean shaven, his hair a trifle grey in front of the ears. Nobody could ever have imagined him playing billiards in a village public-house with the landlord and a commercial traveller. In politics he was a liberal, but by no means advanced.

Mr. Holt seemed to deliberate awhile, walking slowly, his eyes fixed on the ground. At last he spoke.

"Yes. I'm glad we've got the place to ourselves. There are a very few men I care to confide in, Hornby, but I've always felt that you could be trusted. You're straight, you're a man of intellect and you're impartial."

"I'm always at your service, Holt."

"Thank you. Well, I suppose you've realised that matters here are not as—what shall I say?—as happy as they might be. I've had to leave a lot of the management of the estate to Mark and Mark hasn't succeeded in making himself popular. He's rough with the men—I might almost say brutal. He's put up the backs of some of my best tenants. They don't like him—no more do the farmers, for he hasn't the smallest consideration for their crops. The gentry round about don't like him either—he's so bumptious—he had a row with Villiers—our M. F. H. as you know—last season, and now the whole hunt are down on him. It's very troublesome since I hope he will succeed me one day."

These facts were no news to Hornby. He knew that Mark Holt was intensely disliked by all the neighbourhood, and that the dislike was well merited. Mark had grown up a boor, selfish and ill-natured. As for his prospects of succession, Hornby was not so sure about them. Launcelot was certainly not drinking himself to death as the Holts still professed to believe.

"Your authority used to be absolute, Squire," said Hornby, a touch of reproach in his voice.

"Yes—I know—I know. But I seem to have lost a lot of my energy. Not that I'm anything but perfectly well; Pritchard sounded me only last week and there was nothing amiss—I have his word for that."

Hornby did not believe in Dr. Pritchard, who came from a neighbouring town and who was the Squire's regular medical adviser. His job at Chalton was a paying one and he was a man, like his predecessor of long ago, who had attended the Holts when Launcelot came into the world, who was always anxious to conciliate his patients. But of course Hornby could not say what he thought.

"What troubles me much," Mr. Holt resumed, "is that Mark has no child—and I'm afraid there never will be one. Indeed, there's no doubt about it. Bertha went up to see a specialist not so very long ago. He could hold out no hope. Who would have thought it?—a strapping girl like Bertha. Why, I'd have picked her out myself as a promising mother of children. But she's not—and what will Chalton do for an heir when Mark's day is over? It must go to Jessica's son if she has one—a Merridew where Holts have been ever since the family came into existence centuries and centuries ago." Hornby could easily understand that this was gall and wormwood to Squire John. And he would have liked to point out that Launcelot had a son, a bonny boy of six, as fine and healthy a child as any grandfather's heart could desire. Curiously enough, too, the little boy had a lot of Holt characteristics about him. He was not in the least like the father or his mother—he bore a much stronger resemblance to Squire John. "A reversion to type," Hornby had often said. But of this Mr. Holt knew nothing. Launcelot's name having been anathema to him for all these years.

"I think I'll sit down here a bit." The two men had reached a stone seat under the broad balustrade of the terrace and this offered a convenient resting-place. The Squire seated himself heavily; Hornby remained standing. He produced a silver case from his pocket and lit a cigarette.

"Won't you smoke?" he suggested.

Holt shooke his head. "Thanks, no. I've given it up. I used to smoke very strong cigars and they didn't agree with me. Sometimes I feel tempted, but I resist."

Hornby shrugged his shoulders. "As between friends," he said, "I'd let myself go a bit more if I were you. I'd have a cigar now."

Mr. Holt hesitated, then he shook his head. "No," he said, "I think I'd better not. They all say cigars are bad for me. Besides, I should smell of smoke."

Hornby could not help smiling—yet with a touch of melancholy. Samson shorn of his locks is a pitiful spectacle.

The ascendency at Chalton Coombe had passed into the hands of its womenkind. Mrs. Holt had obtained the mastery by dint of long patience and perseverance. She had shown herself a tyrant, and Mark was the apple of her eye. In Bertha, Mark's wife, she had an able understudy.

Mr. Holt fidgeted in his seat and it was clear that he had not said all that he wished to say. Hornby waited patiently, half expecting what was to come.

"There's something I should like to ask you," the Squire said at last with a hesitation that was quite unusual to him. "I—it—well, it isn't easy to express myself."

"You needn't be afraid to speak out to me, Squire."

"No, I'm sure of that. Well, it's about Launcelot." He brought out the words with a gasp. "Do you know that that name hasn't crossed my lips for nearly seven years? You can understand that it's difficult. But I expect you can tell me. You were a friend of his, and for all I know you may still see him. There's Veronica, too, with whom you're still on the best of terms. You'd know all about him through her." He drew a deep sigh. "Dear little Veronica—I was deeply attached to Veronica. It was hard—it was very hard—to quarrel with her. But the attitude she took up—things she said. I had no choice."

"Right or wrong, Miss Kenley has the courage of her opinions," said Hornby. "Nobody regretted the quarrel more than she, for she was very fond of you and of your daughter."

Hornby avoided mentioned of Mrs. Holt, whom he, liked Veronica, regarded as at the root of all the trouble.

"How is Veronica?" The Squire was dallying with the essential question. 'She hasn't been down to Fenwick End for quite a long time, has she?"

"No. She can't often get away from the hospital. But I believe she'll be spending a week or two with her mother quite soon."

Since one of her sisters, a Mrs. Groomwell, had become a widow and consequently free to reside with Mrs. Kenley, Veronica had taken seriously to nursing, an avocation for which she had always had a liking. She had become a nurse at the hospital which Hornby attended as a staff physician.

She was still unmarried. It was long ago now since Hornby had asked her to be his wife. In refusing him she had explained, with her usual candour, why she was compelled to do so. She could only give him friendship—not love. He had understood, sympathised, and accepted a friendship which, apart from his work, had become the one absorbing interest of his life.

"And now about Launcelot?" The old man kept his eyes fixed upon the ground as he spoke. "I'll tell you first what I know myself—it isn't much after—after his marriage he was very ill. He wouldn't have pulled through if it hadn't been for you and Veronica. The other girl—that hateful creature who was at the bottom of all the trouble—would have nothing further to do with him because she saw him drunk; it wasn't the first time she'd seen him drunk, the baggage! Since then he's gone on living, the devil alone knows how, for he hasn't come to me for money. He never carried out his threats either—didn't dare to, I suppose. But he's a drunkard and a reprobate—that's true, isn't it?" Mr. Holt lifted a tremulous hand and threw an eager glance at his friend. "He's drinking himself to death? That's what I want to know."

Dr. Hornby was uncertain as to the meaning of his friend's glance.

"Would you be pleased if it were so, Holt?" he asked.

"I don't know." The answer came slowly and the eyes were averted again.

"You were told that it was so?"

"Yes. Mark said he had made enquiries. My wife, too. I never doubted—till quite lately. Then I began to think. Tell me, is it true?"

"It's a lie." Hornby saw no neew to mince his words. "Your son, Launcelot, has grown into a man of whom you may well be proud. He's fought a hard up-hill fight against himself and against the world. He's come out on top in spite of an undermined constitution. He doesn't drink. He works hard at his profession—black and white work for the Press, you know—and manages to scrape an income at it. His wife helps him. She's fore-woman at a large drapery store. She's as sweet and charming a girl as you would care to meet, a truer lady than a great many who flaunt in society—" here was a touch of the discarded socialist spirit—"and it's she who's made a man of Launcelot—she and another—one who always maintained that there was good in him if only someone would take the trouble to bring it out. You can guess that I mean Veronica."

During this speech the Squire sat still save that his lips moved and he appeared to be muttering to himself.

"Then they've let me believe a lie!" he asked in muffled tone when Hornby paused.

"Yes," was the blunt reply. "Also I suppose you've never heard that Launcelot has a son?"

The Squire shook his head. It was difficult to read the meaning of his expression as he turned to his friend. For a moment Hornby half expected a violent outbrust—though it would have been impossible to guess against whom directed.

"A son?"

"Yes. You couldn't wish to see a finer little fellow. Six years old and the picture of health. They call him John." Hornby was quite aware that these words would strike home—he meant them to. Launcelot had been true to Holt tradition in having his son christened John.

The Squire's shoulders quivered. For the moment he looked like a man who had received a straight blow between the eyes. He leant back, breathing heavily. Hornby, puffing at his cigarette, lent over the balustrade and appeared to be absorbed in the view—the spreading park and meadow land with the roofs of houses and the Church spire peeping out from among distant trees, that went to the making of the Holt estate.

There was a long silence. It was at last broken by Mr. Holt.

"Hornby, you said just now, speaking of Launcelot, that he had good in him if only someone had taken the trouble to bring it out. That hit me hard, for before God I'm ready to swear that I tried to do my duty by the boy. I can see now that I failed. But there was a reason for my failure. I—I was prejudiced. It wasn't the lad's fault, but there were times in his boyhood when I couldn't bear to look at him—when the very sight of his sallow face, black hair, and slanting eyes was enough to madden me. I think I hated him at those moments. I tried to hide my feelings but he was sensitive. He knew. That's the root of the whole trouble—but, my God, man, put yourself in my place!"

If was the turn of the physician to be astonished. This was not in the least the sort of outbreak that he had expected and he could not understand it. The face of the speakers was that of one who tears the veil from his soul and shudders at its nakedness.

(To be continued to-morrow.)

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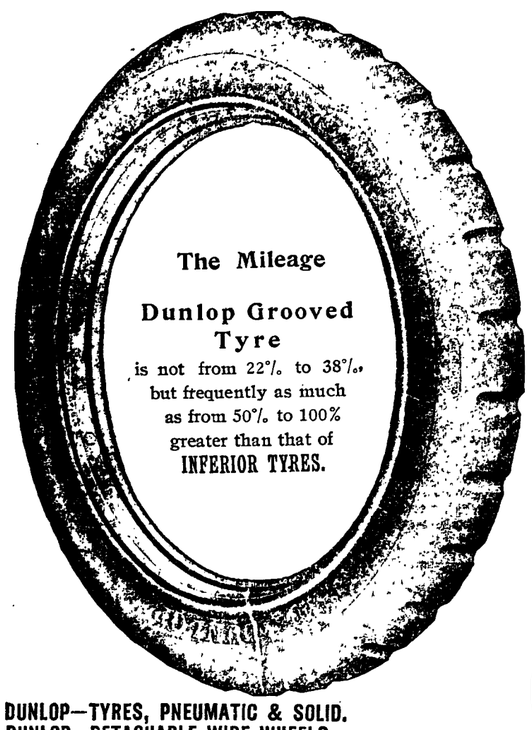

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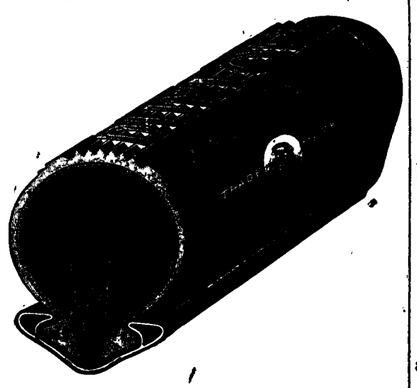

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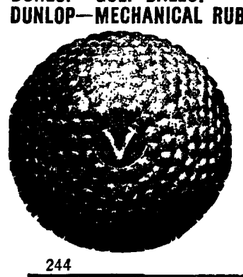

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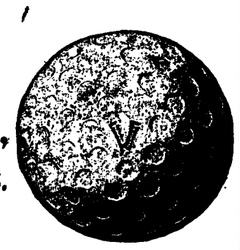

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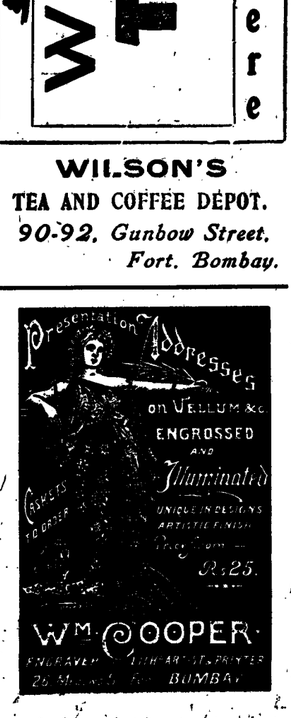

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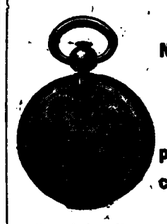

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